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THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

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Column One
By David Courtney

MR. Acheson has analyzed N. Korea, Mr. Vyshinsky has given us an alternative analysis, Sir Gladwyn Jebb has put in the British spoke. Add them all together and there is still war in Korea and the likelihood of it through the harsh winter months. The latest American casualty lists stand at the exceptional total of 1,378, bringing the total for the whole war to the figure of 122,396. As wars go nowadays that may not be a very impressive number, although impressive enough for the victims and their families. When all is said, Korean intervention began as a "police action": one hardly expects impressive numbers of dead and maimed. But the dead and maimed Koreans of North and South are said to be over the million mark — and mostly non-combatant civilians.

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PEACE moves furtively. There are signs of it at UN, slipping from shadow to shadow among the marble, the glass, and the delegations, trying to catch the attention of men and women uncommitted to the sharp antagonisms of Mr. Acheson and Mr. Vyshinsky. Mrs. Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation, has said that there have been secret talks about Korea, of a "delicate" nature: one cannot say too much about them; they represent a "search for some acceptable formula" and an effort to reach a "maximum area of agreement." The peace efforts seem to take it for granted that the original object of intervention has been accomplished. Only one thing keeps the war going — the problem of prisoners' repatriation. But it cannot be quite as simple as that. The three-hour speech of Mr. Acheson and the 75-page text of Mr. Vyshinsky's address make it fairly clear that in the calculations of both the United States and Soviet Russia, Korea still means something more than the problem of its prisoners of war.

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IN any case, there cannot much longer be honour for anyone in the merciless deadlock of Korea. To be sure, there is nothing much left to destroy: "hardly a single worthwhile target remains this side of the Yalu;" and, given the intention repeated by Mr. Acheson at U.N. and by Mr. Eden in the House of Commons two days ago, to prevent any extension of the war into China, there seems little point in an offensive from the U.N. side and less in one from the side of the Communists. "The old hands in the U.N. army have forgotten what they came to fight about," sighed a front-line correspondent; "and the new ones — the American rotation system has almost completely renewed the 8th Army — seem understandably"

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YESTERDAY morning Syngman Rhee was almost forced to resign. The Parliamentary vote against him was just short of the two-thirds majority needed to unseat him. This happened while General Clark and the U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo, Mr. Murphy, were on a visit to Mr. Syngman Rhee; and must have given the two Americans occasion for thought. There is, indeed, much occasion for thought about Mr. Syngman Rhee and his administration; and how far they represent the kind of thing the U.N. is fighting for in Korea. We need to be cautious. The high motives imputed to U.N. intervention in Korea should not be subjected to too much wear and tear. That, together with the toll of dead, and hurt, and homeless, is what urges some of the delegations at U.N. to make secret tryst with peace in the hope of finding some formula acceptable to the United States, and which Russia cannot, however bold her mood, refuse to recommend to the Chinese and North Koreans.

Jerusalem, October 30.

IL.21m. Counterpart Funds Are Released

Jerusalem POST Staff

Authority for the limited release of approximate IL.21,654,000 in Counterpart funds, generated by the U.S. grant-in-aid, has been received from Washington by Mr. Bruce McDaniel, Technical Cooperation Administrator. Representatives of the Government and T.C.A. officials in Israel are conferring on the specific projects to be benefitted and on the rate of release.

The funds will be allocated as follows (in round figures):

	IL.
Agriculture and Irrigation	6,250,000
Housing	5,000,000
Industry	2,500,000
Industrial Buildings	500,000
Communications	1,500,000
Health	250,000
Social Welfare	100,000
Total	IL.21,650,000

The first instalment of IL. 4,460,000 was released last July. The greater part of this sum has already been utilized in specific projects.

A Government communique stated that the IL.21.6m. is to be used in projects contributing to the development of the country's economy, increased productivity and curtailing foreign currency expenditures. Seasonal needs — shelters for *ma'abarot* dwellers — are to be given special consideration.

Periodical Release

The entire sum will not be released immediately but may be alloted periodically for approved projects, Mr. McDaniel explained, and added "we will periodically review with Washington the situation here before considering further releases." These releases will be staggered according to the progress made on projects already undertaken and with due regard to the impact of each release on the country's economy, he said.

It is understood that with the release of the first two instalments totalling about IL.10m. another IL.5m. still remaining in the counterpart fund of the first grant-in-aid.

It is also understood that Mr. McDaniel has been granted authority as to when and how much will be included in each specific release of the IL.21.6m.

The granted sum, to be the case of the first one, is to be invested either directly by the Government (about IL.6.6m.) or as loans to non-governmental development projects (about IL.12.5m.). Direct investments include IL.2m. for internal transport to be implemented by the Ministry of Labour; about IL.1m. in developing railways and Haifa Port; IL.2m. for new telephones; and IL.1,650,000 for social welfare institutions.

The loans will include IL.4.25m. for development in 10 branches of agriculture, such as irrigation, farm buildings and fishing. These loans, as well as others in this category, will be granted through banks which will receive the sums from the counterpart funds.

The IL.2.2m. for developing industries will also be invested as loans for those enterprises dealing with improving Israel's trade balance. The IL.250,000 will be loaned to the Gov't Yam company to establish buildings for small industries.

Heavy Rainstorms

Heavy rainstorms hit many parts of the country yesterday in the first real taste of winter weather this season. In Tel Aviv, a heavy rainstorm quickly filled the streets with streams of water which quickly subsided.

Telephone connection between Haifa and Jerusalem was temporarily cut; similarly in the Western Galilee and Tiberias areas. In Jerusalem, a brilliant sunset preceded light showers in the evening.

The Meteorological services in Lydda report that the changed weather was caused by cold polar air which penetrated into the south-east Mediterranean and caused low barometric pressures.

A "Windless sandstorm" blacked out Beersheba for half an hour yesterday morning.

Joseph Schwartz Here

Dr. Joseph Schwartz, executive director of the U.J.A., arrived by Air France last night for consultations with the Government and Jewish Agency.

In the party were Dr. Sobelov, Jewish Welfare Fund director in Detroit, and Mrs. Sobelov, and Mr. Goldschmidt, of Chicago.

They were met by Mr. T. Kollek, on behalf of the Prime Minister, and by Mr. Dobkin, Mr. Shazar and Mr. Blaustein, of the Agency.

'100,000 Must Move To Farms'—Eshkol

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "It is our task to transfer 100,000 persons from the cities to agriculture in the next four or five years," Finance Minister Levi Eshkol declared at the seventh convention of the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal, held at Habimah Hall here tonight.

Mr. Eshkol said that though Israel was small it was becoming "tremendous" with its new resources of water that are being discovered daily. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency in New York, expressed his fears at the decline of the "Zionist elan" in Israel. "Nothing can destroy Israel, neither economic difficulties, nor political strife, but only the decline of its enthusiasm," he declared.

Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, Chairman of the Keren Hayesod Directorate, asserted that while Israel suffered from low morale, black markets, and disruptive inner political strife, there was also an Israel of a "higher order," which had achieved so much in the last four years—the Israel which had built 30,000 flats, constructed 616 kilometres of roads, created lakes and settled the land.

Mr. Peretz Bernstein, chairman of the General Zionist Party, differed with the other speakers as to the merits of preaching Zionism, which had become a derogatory term in the mouths of local youth.

Mr. Aharon Zisling, M.K. (Mapam), and a member of the Keren Hayesod Directorate, said that Israel youth was as much imbued with the pioneering spirit as ever.

'You Must Take Us As We Are,' Mapam Leader Tells Histadrut

By SRAYA SHAPIRO, POST Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The nearest word to an explicit "no" from Mapam speakers in reply to Secretary-General M. Namir's appeal for absolute discipline within the Histadrut came today from the lips of Mr. Ya'acov Hazan, who said in the Histadrut Council general debate, "You must take us as we are. You would not be able to run the Histadrut without us. We shall continue to back such demands from workers that we would deem to warrant our support." He appealed for "wisdom" on the part of the Mapai majority.

The differences between Mapai and Mapam were bound to increase with time because they were, in part, the result of the international situation. "We believe in the East, you support the West," Mr. Hazan said. The common ideal was the regeneration of the Jewish people through work and that was sufficient common ground to join efforts.

Nobody could deny Mapam their part in the rebuilding of the desert or in the War of Independence. But Mapai must admit the inherent differences of opinion and act accordingly, Mr. Hazan said.

More Cautious

Other Mapam speakers were more wary in their allusions to the discipline clause. Mr. Y. Riftin, also of Hashomer Hatzair, preferred the cryptic formula invented last night by Dr. Sneh, "We shall maintain the unity of the Histadrut."

Mr. E. Shenhav, Mapai, asked, "Will Mapam workers defend Israel independence if, in some hypothetical situation, the U.S.S.R. were to attack this country?"

Mr. Riftin replied, "Never!" He said that Israel, to get free arms from the U.S., will have to admit a permanent U.S. military consideration here. "That was not hypothetical control."

The Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, who was the last to speak in the general debate, said "playing with formulae" was childish. He said that within Mapam a majority vote was binding, as was the case when some Mapam printers had decided to put up a separate list, but were compelled to withdraw it by the majority of the Mapam Central Committee. Moreover, Mapam was rapidly changing. "You know how you yourselves are getting alarmed at the change." Mapam members of the Le'ahdut Ha'avodah faction, except for Mr. Beri Repetur, took no part in the Council's proceedings.

The future of Arab workers was discussed by Mr. B. Bar-kait, head of the Foreign Relations and Arab Department. He revealed that as early as summer 1948 he had favoured opening the Histadrut to Israel Arabs, but the idea was rejected by Mapai and Mapam leaders alike. The problem, indeed, is a delicate one; it has many moral, social and even international implications. "Our enemies want us to make mistakes in that field." The problem must be tackled wisely by adhering to facts, not to doctrines.

Serve no Purpose

Mr. Barkatt did not think the abolition of all barriers between Arab and Jewish workers at the present moment would serve any useful purpose, although that was the goal for which everybody strove. Admitting the Arab Labour League to the Histadrut Trades Union Department, as outlined by Mr. Namir in his opening speech, was the step to take now. Among Israel Arabs there are many who have a genuine wish to become useful citizens, to integrate into the general framework of the State. But there are others who hope for a chance to join our enemies over the border. Security must be considered when dealing with the Arabs, for the state of war is not yet over.

The Council tonight rejected by 89 votes to 49 the Communist and Mapam appeal against the Histadrut Executive's decision that Hanoar Haoved should sever affiliation with the World Union of Democratic Youth. Hashomer Hatzair and left-wing elements of Hanoar Haoved voted with the Communists while other Mapam members abstained.

JOSEPH WARNS ON MATERIALS ALLOCATION

"Foreign currency difficulties may force the Government to allocate raw materials only to those undertakings which export," Minister of Commerce Dov Joseph yesterday told the Export Council. Only 25 per cent of imports were covered by exports, he claimed.

"Industrialists and exporters are not paying sufficient attention to export problems," he declared.

The Commerce Minister said he was not opposed in principle to the inclusion of private industrialists and merchants in commercial delegations.

Progressives Are Skeptical Over Return to Gov't

By MOSHE BRILLIANT

TEL AVIV, Thursday.— There was skepticism in the Progressive Party leadership tonight about the prospects of their return to the Government. The Party's Executive will vote here on Sunday whether the inter-party discussions with Mapai should be followed by negotiations for a division of portfolios. If the vote on Sunday night is "no," the decision will be final. If the decision is in the affirmative, the 120-man Actions Committee will be asked to approve the action.

There has been a marked swing in the Party leadership in favour of returning to the Government, but there is still a strong bloc against it. Even those who want to enter the Government say, however, that they should do so only if the decision gets overwhelming support in the Executive.

In the inter-party talks the Mapai representatives are understood to have expressed support for many of the Progressives' demands. They agreed that there was a need for income tax reforms and that unnecessary economic controls should be abolished. They also said that a unified State-controlled school system with separate departments for religious education was precisely what they favoured, and that they were also anxious to reform the civil service with a view to making it non-political.

Some Progressive leaders were therefore encouraged in order to negotiations with Mapai on their demand that half of the cabinet portfolios held by the Progressives should be accorded to representatives of private enterprise, but others say that Mapai in effect had made no concessions in the inter-party talks because they had refused to be pinned down to a time-table of implementation.

It had been known for some time that Mapai favoured abolishing party control of education, but that they had committed themselves to the religious parties not to implement it before 1953-54. Therefore, it was held by those opposed to entering the Government, the Mapai statements carried little conviction.

At the Progressive Party meeting, long hours of discussion is expected to turn on the character of the Party.

U.S. Aid to Continue Whoever Is President

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (Reuter).—The U.S. today announced that it would continue its aid to underdeveloped countries whether Governor Stevenson or General Eisenhower is the next President.

Mr. Ignatz Lichtz, aid for Administration Economic Coordination, told the Second Committee that Governor Stevenson had pledged himself to support the continuation of our efforts to relieve the suffering of the world economy.

He said that U.S. had provided almost $4,000m. in grants or direct loans to underdeveloped countries in seven years. This sum did not include American subscriptions of $600m. to the World Bank, of contributions to the U.N. and the specialized agencies.

Cabinet Weighs Political Statement

The Cabinet held a brief special session yesterday in Jerusalem to discuss the statement on the Cabinet changes that Prime Minister Ben Gurion is to make to the Knesset on Monday.

The Cabinet meeting due on Sunday afternoon, will follow separate meetings in the morning of the Mapai and Progressive Party political committees, on the question of the Progressives joining the coalition. Both parties made their positions clear on Wednesday.

The Knesset Rules Committee is scheduled to meet on Monday morning to decide on the amount of time to be allotted to the Prime Minister's announcement and the general debate which will follow. It is expected that six to eight hours will be assigned.

500 Africans Held In Kenya Round-Up

NAIROBI, Thursday (Reuter). — British and African troops rounded up 500 Africans in a mass drive on the jungle-clad slopes of the Aberdare mountain range.

In Nairobi, British Colonial Secretary Lord Lyttelton began his inquiry into Mau Mau terrorism with Kenya Governor Sir Evelyn Baring and senior officials.

Police disclosed that in the 10 days since the emergency 1,400 Africans have been arrested, and 1,000 of them taken to court.

Within 10 kms. of today's round-up, a lone terrorist fired at a local Kikuyu tribal chief, killed from behind a hedge south of Nyeri. Elliot, who escaped an ambush on his way here with Mr. Lyttelton, arrived safely and fired back, but neither he nor the terrorist could see who he is and are shooting him.

Expert African trackers have been sent to the Aberdares to check the movements of thousands of Kikuyu who fled there last week-end.

New Israel MAC Head Meets Jordan Delegate

Egan-Abuf Haim Gaon, new senior member designate to the Israel delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission, was presented to members of the Jordan delegation yesterday and to the Lebanese delegation on Wednesday, it was announced. The presentations were made by Egan-Alaf Shaul Ramati, the outgoing senior Israel delegate.

Mutual complaints were discussed at the three-hour meeting in Jerusalem with Jordan and both sides were found guilty of violating the Armistice agreement. In two cases, the violations were technical.

The Jordan delegation expressed its pleasure that Ben-Zeven Shmuel Nuter, who was wounded by Jordan forces in September near Talbeh village, was recovering from his wounds and would be able to attend meetings as of next week.

MARINE TRUST TO GIVE GOV'T JAFFA PORT

Jaffa Port is to be handed over to the Ministry of Communications by the Marine Trust, Ltd., according to a memorandum signed last night, it was learned in Jerusalem.

The agreement provides that all equipment in the port required for its operation will also be handed over.

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French Troops Push Across Black R.

HANOI, Thursday (Reuter). — French Union troops today crossed the Black River north-west of Hanoi and advanced 10 kms. in a bid to cut off Vietminh forces threatening the wild mountainous province of Thai. Several battalions launched today's offensive at the junction of the Black and Red Rivers 65 kms. north-west of Hanoi and reached Unghoa, the French Army reported.

They were supported by artillery, aircraft and river craft along the Red River, which flows through the rich rice-growing Tonking Delta.

French Union Forces sweeping the Cambodian territory on the East bank of the Mekong River 120 kms. north-west of Saigon killed 120 Vietminh troops and captured 60 on Tuesday and Wednesday, the French Army announced today.

CHARGES COERCION

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter).—Air Force Secretary Thomas Finletter in a statement today said "barbaric methods" used by Communists to force "confessions" from Allied prisoners of war "are among the blackest marks yet recorded against the Communist regimes."

He was commenting on charges by the Air Force Association that Communists tortured two American pilots into confessing they took part in germ warfare flights.

East Germans Halt U.S. Patton Tanks

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter).—A U.S. Army spokesman confirmed here that East German railway officials today stopped an American army freight train going through East Germany to West Berlin.

The train carried eight Patton tanks and 18 large passenger buses. East German railway officials claimed the tanks were too heavy and too wide for the tracks, the spokesman said.

Eban Traces Arab Guilt As U.N. Hikes Refugee Grant

Egypt Seeks to Halt Payment by Bonn

CAIRO, Thursday (AP).— The Egyptian Government today decided to summon the Arab states to an extraordinary meeting of the Arab League Political Committee in an all-out effort to prevent the payment of West German reparations to Israel.

The decision was announced this evening after a three-hour emergency Cabinet meeting under Premier Mohammed Nagib.

State Minister Fathy Radwan on leaving the meeting told newsmen that Nagib and his Ministers discussed the recent Israel-German reparations agreement and "took important decisions about it."

Meanwhile, an official source strongly denied recently circulated reports here and abroad that the Arabs had weakened in their attempts to block the enforcement of the reparations agreement.

"These reports have been circulated by ill-intentioned people," he said. "The Arab League decision never in Germany will spare no effort to prevent parliamentary ratification by West Germany of the reparations agreement with Israel. The Arab League countries are dead set to opposing this shameful, which runs counter to the wishes of then Arabs."

Lloyd Asks Clear Reply from USSR

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — British Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd, speaking on the deadlocked issue of the repatriation of war prisoners in Korea today said, "We are not only ready but eager to examine any and every proposal that may be put forward in good faith to overcome the present difficulty — provided it does not involve forcible repatriation."

He told the Political Committee that suggestions already made by U.N. negotiators remained open. "Acceptance of anyone of them would at once lead to the armistice which we all so much desire. Surely a solution should not be prevented by some feeling of prestige or the necessity for face-saving," he added.

Asks Soviet Position

Mr. Lloyd said the U.N. was entitled to know from Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky what his position was on the forcible repatriation of prisoners who feared for their lives if they were returned. Mr. Vyshinsky's position was not clear from his speech yesterday, and a frank answer by the Soviet delegate would be of far more assistance to the solution of the problem than the establishment of yet another commission as he proposed in his new resolution yesterday.

"Unless we can get clear answers on these points I fail to see how any new commission will help," Mr. Lloyd declared. "If we do get the answers for which I hope and which I expect then no new commission is necessary. The matter can be speedily settled through existing machinery.

Vyshinsky's Proposals

Mr. Vyshinsky yesterday proposed the establishment of a special commission to study the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue.

He made the proposal in a long speech, replying to one made to the Political Committee last week by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson which Mr. Vyshinsky said contained "gross distortions."

Mr. Vyshinsky's motion made three two main points.

a The General Assembly, having examined the report of the U.N. Korea Commission, deems it essential to establish a commission for the peaceful settlement of the Korean Question with the participation of the parties directly concerned and other states, including such states as have not taken part in the Korean war.

b To instruct this commission to take measures, without delay for the settlement of the Korean question in the spirit of the unification of Korea, such unification to be carried out by the Koreans themselves under the supervision of the above commission.

Recalls Invaders Spurred Flight

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — The U.N. Special Political Committee today overwhelmingly approved a resolution increasing by $1m. emergency relief aid to 910,000 Arab refugees for the current fiscal year. The vote was 50 to 0 with seven abstentions — the Soviet bloc, Iraq and Chile — in favour of a proposal sponsored by the U.S., Britain, France and Turkey raising to $22m. the budget of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for the refugees.

The Committee voted after hearing Izzat Tannous, representative of the refugees, make an impassioned appeal for the solution of the refugee problem through the return of all to Israel.

Israel's chief delegate, Mr. Abba Eban, said that repatriation was impossible, partly because Israel has absorbed 750,000 Jewish immigrants since its birth. He appealed to Arab states to permit the integration of Arab refugees in their countries.

Arab Assault

Mr. Eban said, "In the course of this discussion Egyptians, Lebanese, Saudi Arabians, Iraqis exhorted us to discuss the refugee problem without reference to the original causes. Let me recall that in December, 1947, armed forces organized and despatched by Arab governments launched an assault upon the mandated area of Palestine with the object of frustrating the U.N. recommendation to establish Israel. On May 15, 1948, the Arab governments informed the Security Council their armies "intervened" in order to destroy Israel and overthrow its independence by armed force. On May 18 and 22, 1948, Arab governments communicated to the Secretary-General their refusal to suspend hostilities in response to the Security Council's appeal."

On June 1, 1948, the Arab governments agreed to terminate hostilities, but at the beginning of July took up arms again having declined to accept the Security Council's request for a prolongation of the truce. On July 15, 1948, the Security Council determined this resumption of hostilities by the Arab states to be a "breach of peace" within the meaning of the Charter's Chapter 7. It was the first determination of this kind in U.N. history. On July 18, 1948, truce was established by mediation. Between February and July, 1949, these truce arrangements were replaced by Armistice Agreements which still prevail.

Fought Against Odds

"In the period between December, 1947 and July, 1948, the Palestine mandate area, later the sovereign State of Israel, was convulsed by savage bloodshed and almost continuous war. Invasion from without and rebellion from within shook our State's foundations to the peril of an imminent collapse as it fought alone to preserve its freedom against overwhelming might. In the early months before the Israel Government came into existence hundreds of thousands of Arabs fought in a hopeless, tormenting conflict between their Jewish neighbours and their bewildered leaders, fled from the fearful crash and panic of war into surrounding Arab territory.

"All recognized leaders of the Arab world were on record as having encouraged this flight with the promise that the fugitives would return to find the territory of Israel in ruins. Thus, as

(Continued on Page 7 — Col. 3)

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Social & Personal

Mr. S. Isserovich, Minister of Cultural Affairs, left by T.W.A. yesterday for Boston, after a short visit to Israel.

Mr. Yigal Allon, MK (Mapai), returned by El Al yesterday from Paris, after taking part in the conference of the Socialist International in Milan.

To mark the first anniversary of the death of the late Jessie Sieff-Dodd, there is a service to be held at 5.30 p.m. on Sunday at the Rockefeller Museum in Jerusalem. Those are to leave the London Court, Allenby at 5.15 p.m.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann will speak on "American Jewry," under the auspices of the Israel-American Friendship League, on Monday, November 3, at 8 p.m. at Beit Ha'Am, Tel Aviv.

Professor W. C. Lowdermilk has left for London on a mission for the Jewish National Fund. He will be the guest speaker at the Hadassah Annual Convention of the I.N.F. for Great Britain and Ireland, and later over the week-end among the guests on behalf of the Fund.

A send-off on the eve of his departure was given in his honour by Mr. and Mrs. Yaakov Dori, Administrator of the J.N.F., Head Office, and Mrs. Yardeni, in Talbieh.

Dr. Helena Glueck, President of Hebrew Union College, left by T.W.A. yesterday.

Mr. Hyman Bernstein, who was engaged by the U.S. Technical Co-operation Administration, to assist in developing the Department of Metallurgy at the Technion, has arrived here for several months. He was Chief Technical Consultant of Dunn & Company at Milton, Illinois, and is a former president of the American Foundrymen's Society.

Dr. N. Feinberg, Professor of International Law and Relations at the Hebrew University, has returned from Seoul, Professor Feinberg lectured at the Academy of International Law at The Hague, and during his stay in Holland, where he was the guest of Miss Rosa Manus, visited law faculties in a number of British universities.

NEW TECHNION APPOINTMENTS
To Associate Professor: Mr. David Sokoloy, Dr. Misha Natanyahu, Mrs. Rahel Dubno, and Mr. Alexander Yehieli. To Senior Lecturer: Mr. Yosef Giladi. Mr. Raddai Hamawi, Dr. B. Landsberg, Dr. Mordecai Lindenau, Moshe Wolfovich. To Lecturer: Messrs. Asher Brauner, Mordecai Chorin, Paul Hirsch, Zvi Gorali, Y. Goldmann-Rosin, Adolf Hirsch, Aryeh Kendy, Barnet Levi, Yehuda Radai, May Yanilowitch, Dr. Elieser Middle, Dr. Elisha Zahor, Major Akiva Zaslavsky. To Instructor: Messrs. Ephraim Gutar, Jacob Katzoy, Mordecai Schnur, Nathan Weizmann. Miss Esther Schnol.

Mr. Dana Adams Schmidt, "New York Times" correspondent, will speak at a meeting of the Israel-American Friendship League on "An American's view of Recent Developments in Eastern Europe," to be held at the Education Centre, 6 Ibner Rassam, Tel Aviv, at 8.30 p.m. on November 10.

Mr. Arie Zeemach has been appointed supervising engineer of the Haifa Orchestra.

Mrs. Tzila Greenberg, widow of Rabbi Greenberg of New Haven, Conn., now married to Mr. Yitzhak Abbady, has taken up residence in Israel. A devoted Zionist worker, she was principal of the B'nai Israel School in New Haven and is well-known lecturer on Jewish literature and drama.

BIRTH
HERSCOVICI — To Alice, wife of Jean Herscovici, of Tel Aviv, at the Assuta Hospital, on Thursday, October 30, 1952 — a daughter, Shelly.

ENGAGEMENT
Y'anelLIT—BARAAL
The engagement will take place in Jerusalem on Saturday evening, November 1, 1952, between Mona Kelly Maxfield and Rachel Baraal.

ENGAGEMENT
GOLDSCHLAGER—HAZAN
The engagement is announced in Netanya of Yehuda Goldschlager, lawyer, younger son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Moshe Goldschlager, formerly of Bukovina, and Shoshana Hazan (Sylvia Cousin), youngest daughter of Mrs. Annie Cousin and the late Mr. Morris Cousin, formerly of London.

AT HOME
Dr. and Mrs. Yves and Mr. and Mrs. Harsh will be at home on Thursday, November 6, 1952, between 4 and 7 p.m. at 121 Abarbanel Street (new Hibbat Hamed Street) on the occasion of the marriage of their children Noemi and Baruch (Boaz), both of Kibbutz Ga'aton.

EXPRESSIONS OF THANKS
Mr. Menashe Kremerov wishes to thank all his friends for their good wishes and wonderful cards on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Mrs. Lily C. Weil was deeply moved by the sympathy expressed to her on the loss of her husband Gerald M. Weil, F.C.A., and wishes to express her sincere thanks to all her friends.

Mrs. Blue Markus (née Lewis), of 23 Ephraim Street, Tel Aviv, wishes to thank all relatives, friends and institutions for the many condolences and expressions of sympathy on the occasion of the passing away of her beloved husband, Dr. Max Markus.

Mrs. Hilda Greenfield, of P.Y. Group, 44, 29 Rehov Shmuel Levin, Tel Aviv, returned from her trip to Europe and America. Daily (except Fridays), from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. (Adv.)

GOLDMANN, RUMANIAN SETTLERS MEET
TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Questions concerning Rumanian Jewry were discussed at a meeting between Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the Jewish Agency in New York, and a delegation of the Rumanian Settlers Association here this week.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
PRESENTS
TEL AVIV Habimah Tuesday, Nov. 11 8.30 p.m.
HAIFA Ahuza Thursday, Nov. 13 9 p.m.
TEL AVIV Habimah Tuesday, Nov. 18 8.30 p.m.
Khovanchina
Eugene Onegin Opera
Musical Director: A. Jona
by M. MOUSSORGSKY
Orchestrated by
N.A. RIMSKY-KORSAKOV
Based on the drama by A. Pushkin
Scenery by: Moses
Producer: ZVI KOLITZ
Conductor: M. GOLINKIN
Stage Designer: G. BERGER
Ballet Master: S. FIGNER
Prompter: V. MALKIN
Tickets: Office of Habimah, Tel Aviv and at the Habimah box-office. Haifa: Engineer's office.

Eban at U.N.

(Continued from Page 1)

a direct result of the initiative of Arab Governments in launching war; as a result of that and following effort on that responsibility and on the other—there came upon thousands of men, women and children a grievous plight and humiliation which still afflicts the Arab refugees four years after the end of hostilities.

"To this moment it must be recalled that Israel was surrounded by the unanimous opinion of the United Nations as a last year with regular armies, with unlimited financial means and in terms of the refugees as a result of their own policies, were making every effort to destroy the State of Israel and to drive its people into the sea. Those efforts were defeated by the U.N. to guarantee the preparatory release of Arab deposits held in Israel for refugees. The gulf between the economy from Israel into the Arab states declaring boycott and blockade against Israel and the economy of the Arab countries, declared war, was ruled by UNRWA to present full responsibility for some 19,000 refugees in Israel, thus transferring them from a hostile into a friendly economy. The moral position of UNRWA's relief operations has been a heavy burden on any Government, but the aim is a complete integration of these refugees, not the creation of relief responsibility from the U.N. to countries... My Government's motive in the matter of the refugees was summed up in P.C.C. reports as an 'unswerving step towards a settlement of the differences existing between Israel and her neighbours.'

"We observe that Israel seems the only country to have succeeded in the second by the Assembly as regarding refugees. One making an appreciable drop in their number and in the size of the relief budget. No country in the entire Arabian world, indeed in the entire world, has received into its economy a figure in four years — 250,000 at once from Arab countries — more or original population of 700,000. We are doubtless entitled to the observation that if each Arab country received Israel's reliance of 15,000 refugees from relief funds, the issue would not be pressing. Nor is the economic burden-wise finance and legal restraints applied there as from the community and prevented their natural migration, whether permanent or provisional. Large sums contributed by U.N. members are being spent wisely and constructive effort towards the final solution of the problem as a whole. There was no end in sight.

"In these circumstances the General Assembly resolved to initiate its three-year programme of relief and reintegration to help the refugees regain the dignity of employment and a sense of life as a person which would contribute to the general prosperity of the countries concerned.

"At this stage, a prudent estimate of the next year's natural need indeed, the reduction that very few refugees have been taken off the relief rolls and that there is an substantial reduction in the number of registered refugees or in the permanent financial liability of the agency.

"Israel is voting in favour of the Arab resolution proposed by France, Turkey, Britain and the U.S. We shall continue to look vigilantly for any opportunity to assist UNRWA in the tasks which it has been set by the Assembly."

Iraqi representative Fadhil al Jamali, who was accused yesterday by an Israel representative, Mr. Arthur Lourie, of ones having Nazi sympathies, hesitedly denied the accusation today. He said, "I am not a Nazi, I am anti-Zionist."

Jamali said he abstained on the four-power resolution — he was the only Arab representative to do so — because he felt that UNRWA was practicing discrimination against certain refugees. Neither Chile nor the Soviet bloc delegates explained their reasons for abstaining.

Arab delegates had previously insisted that the relief appropriation be raised to $27m. but failed to introduce an amendment to that effect.

Mulki Blames Israel For M.E. Situation

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Jordan Minister Fawzi Mulki said in a letter to "The Times" today that Israel was responsible for the failure of every meeting or conference held to find a solution to the Palestine problem.

Mulki quoted the Arab reply that they reaffirmed their intention to respect their undertakings not to resort to military force in the settlement of the Palestine question and to respect the right of each party to its security and freedom from fear of attack by the armed forces of the other.

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★ MONIKA, Dancer
★ HEINI GOLDMAN, at the microphone
Nightly until 3 o'clock in the morning.

RHEE'S CABINET HAS HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE

PUSAN, Thursday (Reuter). — South Korean President Syngman Rhee's Cabinet today narrowly escaped being forced to resign. A "no confidence" motion was carried in the National Assembly by 108 votes to 48, but this was just short of the two-thirds majority needed to make the Government resign.

The motion was based on charges that government favouritism had enabled leaders who supported President Rhee to make profits totalling $4m. on the government-controlled foreign exchange.

In a five-hour debate enlivened by a fist-fight the opposition failed to secure support for a proposal that a simple majority should be enough to overthrow the Government.

Mossadegh Urges Majlis Rule to Punish Ghavam

TEHERAN, Thursday (Reuter). — Premier Mohammed Mossadegh today submitted a bill to the Persian Majlis asking for "powers for the Justice Ministry to punish former Premier Ghavar e-Sultaneh for the events of July 21."

The bill said that Ghavam was responsible for the deaths on July 21 and said that the Persian public had been demanding his punishment.

Ghavam resigned as Premier the evening of July 21 after disturbances which local observers at the time described as "the bloodiest ever." By the time his resignation was announced it was estimated that more than 30 people had been killed in clashes with police and the army, about 1,000 injured and more than 200 arrested.

Ghetto Killer Gets Life Sentence

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter).— Heinrich Schwindt, 62, transport chief in the ghetto at Lodz, Poland, during the war, was sentenced to life imprisonment here today.

The West Berlin court found him guilty of three murders, four cases of manslaughter and of inflicting injury resulting in one death. All the victims were Jewish inmates of the ghetto.

REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Ties with Zionist Movement Abroad Must be Strengthened

Commenting on the Seventh Zionist Conference in Tel Aviv, "Davar" (Histadrut) says that its task is to bring the problems of the movement as well as the main issues connected with Kibbutz Galuyot and the building of the country home to a wider public. The basis of Zionist work has been enormously broadened in recent years; what has now to be done is to intensify internal cooperation and strengthen the ties with the Zionist movement abroad.

Fresh Impetus Needed

Welcoming the conference "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) says that the spirit of volunteering is needed now more than ever before. A fresh Zionist impetus is needed in Israel no less than elsewhere: Israel citizenship is not enough, Zionist citizenship is another obligation. And it involves the willingness to take upon oneself pioneering tasks. The time to liquidate Zionist collaboration (as demanded by the pro-Maki wing of Mapam) has not yet come, says the paper. Zionist collaboration cannot be compared with a Government coalition. In view of this fact, the paper expresses regret that the list of speakers at the conference has been drawn up, apparently, according to their attitude to the Government coalition.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) contributes on the Noy affair. The paper says that the Knesset investigation commission was certainly not prejudiced and that the reaction of a Histadrut body to its report should be emphatically rejected. Though Mr. Noy did not do anything criminal, there were serious complaints against him even before the elections in April, 1951, and it is said that Mapai leaders decided long ago that he would have to go. To be faithful to old comrades is a fine impulse, but Mapai leaders have yet to learn that the readiness and ability to dissociate themselves from comrades who have failed in their task is one of the most important conditions for a party which wishes to rule.

"Habeker" (General Zionist) says that it is not true that the talks between G.Z. and Mapai failed as a result of the attitude of the former towards Histadrut enterprises. Analysing the opening speech at the Histadrut conference, the paper says that the local worker has been educated by his leaders to reveal a hostile attitude to the factory, and as a result his attitude towards the Histadrut factories is not much different and many complaints have been voiced. Another negative feature is the "automatic wage"; there is no such thing in either the United States or the Soviet Union: only we, apparently, can afford to introduce this principle.

Haifa Orchestra Begin Its Season

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Haifa Orchestra yesterday began its winter season with two concerts at Kiryat Haim and at the Orah Cinema, here under the baton of its permanent conductor, Mr. Georg Singer, and with Mr. Gershon Jarecki as the soloist in a Mozart Piano Concerto.

The three-year old Orchestra's brief and brilliant career is reflected in the frequency of its performances: four in its first season, 22 last year and at least 50 scheduled for this season. Reinforced to about 40 members, the Orchestra has signed contracts to play in Rehovot, Affula, Hadera, Nathanya, Nahariya and in several rural centres throughout the North, where no "live" symphonic music has ever been heard.

The Orchestra started off with a collection of some 30 enthusiastic professionals and amateurs who rehearsed and performed for the love of art, receiving much applause, appreciation, but no pay. Founded and indefatigably promoted by the director of the Israel Conservatoire's Haifa Branch, Mr. Zvi Rothenberg, and tutored to mature concert standard by its conductor, the Orchestra has this year been strengthened by the inclusion of several professionals. This season, for the first time, the players are to receive remuneration for their work.

A five-man public treasury committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Leo Harris, Director of the Bayside Corporation, has been formed to nurse the Orchestra's finances.

T.A. HAKOAH WIN MACCABI CUP

Tel Aviv Hakoah topped the two and half month Maccabi Basketball League competition for men's teams last Saturday and won the Maccabi Cup by defeating Haifa Maccabi, 58-48, in the final. They led 27-20 at halftime. Thirteen teams took part in the League games. In a preliminary game, Tel Aviv Maccabi's women team beat the ladies from Ramat Gan Maccabi, 30-22.

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★ IZIO ISRAELI ★
★ HANS LEVINSON ★
★ and MEDNIK with his Trumpet ★
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PLEASE ORDER YOUR TABLE IN ADVANCE

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.15 p.m. today and ends at 5.27 p.m. tomorrow

WEEKLY PORTION
Lekh L'kha (Genesis 12.1 — 17. 27)
Haftarah Isaiah 40. 27 — 41. 16.

JERUSALEM
Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Arvit, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m.; Arvit, 5.30 p.m. Ezrat Yisroel (Ger. Askenazi): Tonight: Arvit, 4.45 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. Adolat Israel Congregation (Lubavitch): Orchard House, Talbia Road: Tomorrow at 9.30 a.m. Youth Services with Congregational Singing. Sermons Dr. Shmuel Ettinger. Jerusalem Sephardi Congregation: Ohel Moshe Synagogue, Rehov Shivtei Israel: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha and Lecture, 5 p.m.

TEL AVIV
Beth Israel (Ha Dimyonah Road): Tonight, 4.47 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.15 a.m. Beit Shvuot Zion (37 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.15 a.m., Minha, 12.30 & 4.45 p.m. Beit Shvuot Ziyon L. Straus St.: Tonight, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 4.45 p.m.

HAIFA
Beth Israel (Provence House): Tonight: Minha, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Beth Israel (Ahi Ezer): Tonight: Minha, 5.00 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 a.m.; Arvit 7 p.m.

SUNDAY
JERUSALEM
English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Episcopalian (year to Hebrew): A.): H.C. 8.30 a.m. (Protestant Canon H.A. Jones); H.C. 8.30 a.m. St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Mitchell, assisted with Y.M.C.A. Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Bet Rack St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. Hall. Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.-C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome. Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Church); Low-mass German, Italian, French; 8 a.m. Vows (Latin Church); Low-mass English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Notre-Dame de Sion): Low-mass Russian Church: 8 a.m. Jewish Chapel (near King David Hotel): Low-mass French, Polish, English, Italian; Gregorian Rite, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m.: German

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Com'ds	23	15	30	23
Haifa	27	19	28	24
Nathanya	27	18	28	27
Hakirya	26	15	29	26
Lydda Airport	23	15	26	26
Jerusalem	22	11	23	22
Beersheba	24	12	24	22
Tiberias	22	19	25	21

FORECAST: Partly cloudy with possible isolated showers. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy to fair.

*A) Monday at 7 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

FOUR STRIKES, involving 332 workers on sailor's tradition loss of 557 work-days, broke out in Haifa, where the Ministry of Labour reports.

NEW STUDENTS of the Faculties of Science, Medicine and Agriculture of the Hebrew University here been asked to attend a meeting in the Physics Hall of the Faculty of Science (Mandlick Road) at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, when the Dean and Secretary of the Faculty of Science will confer with first-year students of biology, bacteriology, geology, medicine and agriculture.

24 SAILORS EMPLOYED by Shoham left by El Al for New York yesterday, on their way to Houston, Texas, to pick up the 4,000 ton vessel recently purchased by the Israel Shipping Company.

A PUMP WORTH IL1,000 was stolen yesterday by marauders from a southern settlement.

THE MAGEN DAVID ADOM station at Ramle will be partly closed as from December 1, owing to insufficient funds. An ambulance will remain to serve only urgent cases.

FOR ILLEGALLY running foreign currency to the U.S. for further transfer to Switzerland, Max Rosen, Tel Aviv factory owner, was fined IL.500 or two months in jail. FOR SELLING large quantities of black market food, Nehemiah Burgelbrand was bound over in IL.500 to be of good conduct for two years by the Tel Aviv Anti-Profiteering Court yesterday.

ELECTRIC CURRENT was resumed in the Ba'ar Ya'akov camp yesterday after the Local Council paid the P.E.C. part of their debt amounting to IL.1,000. The camp has been without light for two days.

A "WINDLESS SANDSTORM" blacked out Beersheba for half an hour yesterday morning, reducing visibility considerably. RAIN FELL in Ein Hod, in the Negev, on Tuesday.

80 Yugoslav Newcomers Arrive in Negbah

HAIFA, Thursday. — A group of 80 immigrants from Yugoslavia arrived here in the s.s. Negbah this morning. Twenty of them are children and most of the others are adults of working age with professional and trade skills. Among them are three doctors, two pharmacists and a veterinary surgeon.

The arrivals had much praise for the liberal attitude of the Yugoslav authorities who placed no restrictions on any Jews, except essential Army personnel, who wished to emigrate. They were allowed to take with them all personal property other than cash. The newcomers also spoke highly of Joint Distribution Comittee personnel in Italy and of the Negbah crew, but added that they had heard discouraging reports aboard ship of conditions in Israel.

Twelve orphans from Holland, whom Youth Aliya will take under its wing, also arrived. Eight Hashomer Hatzair pioneers from North and South America went to the kibbutzim of Dalia and Gat in the Shomron.

RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV — Eggs for 31 persons: Hot Aleph 1, 4 eggs; Hot Bet 5, 3 eggs; Hot Gimmel 17, 4 eggs. Butter for 31 persons: Hot Aleph 1, Hot Bet 5, Hot Gimmel 17, 100 grams. Those over the class who do not take meat: Gimmel 37. Sugar for tobacco: 500 grams. coupon 6. Fish Fillet: 150 grams. Tel Aviv, City Section. Rami Yitzhak, Hadar Yosef, Bat Yam, Ma'barot Hayim, Bakaa Bet Ata. Yom 50 grams. Class Dalad, Heh. Lamed 16, 17, 31 grams per ration.

1,376 Tents in Ma'barot This Winter, Jewish Agency

Jerusalem POST Reporter

The Jewish Agency spokesman disclosed in Jerusalem yesterday that 1,376 tents would be used as dwellings during the winter. The announcement pointed to statistical divergencies between the Agency and Government. Following last Sunday's Cabinet meeting, a Government spokesman reported that less than 600 families would spend the winter in tents. He added, that they had agreed to do so since permanent houses were being prepared for them. Most tents accommodate one family, some two.

On the same day, Dr. G. Josephtal, head of the Agency's Absorption Department, announced in Tel Aviv that about half of the 6,000 families now in tents would not be able to enter houses by the time the winter rains start.

Questioned about these statements and one by the Minister of Labour in the Knesset that no families would cements. He said the camps the spokesman said that his information was the latest and that he was not responsible for Government announcements. He said the tents were located at Beersheba, Nahlat Yehuda, Bnei Brak, Holon, Bat Yam, Rosh Haayin, Tel Mond and Kadima.

Plan for Settlements

The Agency's Settlement Department had drawn up a plan to establish 38 new settlements during the next year, it was reported. Of these, 11 will be in the northern part of the country, 20 in the central area, 15 in the Negev, and one in the Jerusalem and Arava areas. The Department had requested an overall allocation of IL.27m. from the Agency's proposed IL.72m. budget. The new settlements are expected to host more than IL.7m.

The spokesman also declared that 1,000 Jewish children in Israel are attending missionary schools, mostly in Ramle, Jaffa and Haifa. The greatest proportion are children of recent immigrants who look favourably on whose family life forces them to leave their children away from home for the entire day or to live at the mission schools.

Almost all the children are younger than the age groups recognized by Youth Aliya. Most Jewish institutions are unable to do so, since it takes about IL.60 a month to provide a child with full subsistence. Agency and Government bodies, however, are discussing means to deal with this situation, it was stated.

Agency Won't Fix Tents or Those Offered Huts

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — All tent dwellers in ma'barot whose tents are torn and who have been offered the choice of moving to better accomodation in canvas or wooden huts, will receive no Jewish Agency help in repairing their present dwellings. It was decided today at a meeting between representatives of the Agency, the Ministry of Labour and a representative of the Finance Ministry.

Another category of the ma'barot population who will get no Agency help in the coming winter are those who refuse to sign contracts for any permanent housing offered them.

These decisions were preceded by the recent widespread reluctance on the part of some ma'barot dwellers to move to better accomodations situated at some distance from their present huts and tents.

The Absorption Department's Directorate announced at the meeting that the decisions of the National Planning Council, which determined the location of the various housing projects, had been the outcome of careful considerations and that the Agency was not prepared to revise these decisions.

Court Given Charges Against Smilanski

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITM). — The charge sheet against Dov Shilanski, now held in custody on a charge of being in illegal possession of a time bomb at the Foreign Ministry, was submitted to the District Court by the District Attorney today.

The case is expected to be tried within the next fortnight.

Dan Agrees To 22% Higher Fares

TEL AVIV, Thursday.— The Dan bus cooperative has accepted the proposal of the Histadrut's three-member committee for a 22-per cent increase in fares, although they had originally demanded a higher raise.

The cooperative will now forward their official request to the Ministry of Communications for permission to raise fares.

Mr. E. Cun, head of Kvutat Ovdim and of Dan Hitachdut Council today that the Histadrut proposals to Dubek were final. Dubek must begin paying according to the new wage scale from Saturday. November 1 in addition to receive Histadrut support.

COURT ACQUITS PAIR OF MURDER CHARGE

POST Legal Correspondent

Nisim Kavivo and Yitzhak Mizrahi were acquitted by the Jerusalem District Court yesterday of having murdered Yitzhak Levy, a porter, in February 1950.

Kavivo voluntarily gave himself up to the police 22 months ago, saying "I heard you were looking for me." He has been in jail ever since awaiting the outcome of the trial. Yitzhak Mizrahi, 19, however, will remain in detention at the pleasure of the Minister of Social Welfare for having murdered, together with his brother Ya'acov Haim Handler, a Jerusalem real estate broker. Ya'acov was then sentenced to death.

At the opening of yesterday's session, District Attorney E. Hadara asked the Court to release Kavivo and Yitzhak Mizrahi for lack of evidence. The Court two days earlier had ruled out confessions by two had made to the police before the trial because it was not convinced that they had been given "freely and voluntarily." The Prosecution's entire case was therefore based on circumstantial evidence. The trial of Ya'acov Mizrahi, the third accused in the case, is to continue, for the District Attorney believes he has additional evidence against him.

The Court, composed of Judge Etzioni (chairman) and Maor, lauded the Prosecution for its fairness throughout the trial and the Defence for the effort made on behalf of the accused. Mr. G. Allon, who appeared for Kavivo, and Mr. A. Meidler, who represented the younger Mizrahi, had both been appointed to the Defence by the President of the District Court, under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Ordinance.

Massada Officer Must Stand Trial

HAIFA, Thursday.—The Haifa Magistrate transferred the case of Enoch Stampfer, who was First Officer of the ill-fated s.s. Massada, to the District Court this morning for trial.

He found that there was enough evidence to charge the accused with gross negligence in the execution of his duties as the ship's First Officer when she was abandoned by her crew on March 28, 1950 and sank 13 kilometres off Salerno.

Six seamen, three Israelis and three Italians, lost their lives when the leaky rowboat in which they sought to escape was swamped by the waves. The officer reportedly jumped into the boat with the six men, but when he saw it draw water, he swam to the ship. He failed, the Magistrate said to make any attempt to rescue the six.

Miller Replies To Kol Protest

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Rabbi Irving Miller, President of the Zionist Organization of America, said in a cable to the Progressive Party received here from New York today that the mission of four General Zionist leaders to tour U.S.A. branches was "to spur greater cooperation with the U.S.A. in private investments and generally to help strengthen U.S.A.'s interest in technical and economic problems of Israel."

He was replying to a cable of protest from Mr. Moshe Kol, chairman of the Progressive Party executive, who had said that Rabbi Miller's invitation of a purely General Zionist delegation implied identification of the U.S.A. with The General Zionist party here.

Linked by Confederation

Both the General Zionist and Progressive Parties are linked with the U.S.A. through the World Confederation of General Zionists. The Progressives at a meeting with Rabbi Miller in Jerusalem on October 12 had therefore proposed that a mixed delegation representing the World Confederation be sent to the U.S.

Mr. Kol today cabled Rabbi Israel Goldstein, President of the World Confederation, warning that the action by the U.S.A. President threatened to split the world confederation. In a press statement today, the Progressives said that the purpose of the General Zionist mission was political propaganda of fund-raising in violation of restrictions laid by the World Confederation and of an agreement between the Confederation's "constructive fund" and the U.J.A.

Justice Minister Back

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITDM). — "It was a great event for me to receive £18m. in cash on behalf of Israel from the UJA's urgent appeal for funds," the Minister of Justice, Mr. Haim Cohen, said here today upon his return by El Al.

While in New York, the Minister gave a number of lectures and attended a conference at the Israel Consulate called to discuss an inheritance law for Israel. Some 20 professors of law and legal experts took part in the discussion and put forward many interesting proposals, Mr. Cohen said.

He extended an invitation on behalf of the Government to Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter to visit Israel, an invitation which the noted judge said he hoped to accept. Supreme Court Justice William Douglas also expressed the hope to visit Israel again shortly.

In London, on his way back to Israel, Mr. Cohen met members of the Israel delegation now in the British capital for talks on the future of the Haifa refineries. "Things are progressing favourably, and we hope to have the matter completed and brought before the Government soon," the Minister said.

Hadassah Ends 40th Convention; New Health, Education Projects

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, POST Correspondent

DETROIT, Thursday. — Hadassah's 40th anniversary convention ended here yesterday as it began four days ago — discussing Zionist education and Jewish survival, both here and in Israel. Mr. Maurice Samuel, addressing the closing banquet, warned that "you must not make the mistake that immigration is the stamp for Zionist fulfilment," and without a strengthened American Jewry there will be no Zionist fulfilment.

Hadassah has become the chief repository of American Zionism, and on Hadassah's efforts depends Israel's existence. "If Israel weakens the disintegration of American Jewry, it won't survive as a Jewish State," Mr. Samuel added.

Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, former U.S. Congresswoman, agreed that Israel's need was not chiefly economic or health, because these problems would be solved in any case. She asked Israel's leaders last summer, "Is the blotting paper big enough or is there too much ink? Is there enough pioneer spirit to teach the immigrants by example?"

The intervening convention days were devoted to Hadassah's special work. It made plans for the inauguration on December 1, at Ein Kerem in Jerusalem, of the first comprehensive community health service anywhere in the world. Dr. Kalman J. Mann, Director of the Hadassah Medical Organization, said that previously Hadassah had pioneered health projects in Israel, now it was embarking in world projects in health, and officials of the World Health Organization were closely watching the Ein Kerem experiment. It prepared for the opening of a rural vocational education centre at Kfar Yehlik, adopted a record budget of over $m., and increased its share of the Medical Centre owing to higher costs.

Mrs. Rita Rosenkranz was re-elected President, and in a stirring acceptance speech paid a moving tribute to the former President, Mrs. Rose Halperin.

Victims of Nazis Ask Compensation

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Association of Former Nazi Prisoners founded in Haifa in 1948, and with 2,200 members, yesterday demanded compensation for the forced labour they had performed while in Nazi hands. In Czechoslovakia, they claimed, former prisoners of the Nazis were granted equality with war invalids and discharged soldiers. In Israel, they were just "new immigrants."

The Association wants the Government to press through diplomatic channels for a change in the new German Federal Law whereby only former Nazi prisoners who were in Germany on January 1, 1949 and who are still there, are eligible for compensation for forced labour at the rate of 50 marks a month.

The Association also wants the law to apply to former Jewish ex-prisoners in Nazi-occupied areas who did not reside in Germany in January 1949 and who now live elsewhere.

Illegal Travel Tickets And Visas Sold

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Several scores of persons, including the manager of a local travel agency, have been detained during the past two months in connection with the illegal sale of tickets for travel abroad and for the illegal procurement of visas for foreign countries.

Mr. E. Horovitz, manager of the Tiviat Israel Department of the Ezra Travel Agency, was detained on Monday. He is charged with the sale of three tickets to Canada against payment in local currency, at a price corresponding to the "black" dollar rate. The steamship tickets had allegedly been sent here by the company's offices abroad. A secretary of the Agency was detained on charges of complicity.

DISORDER AT CINEMA

Over-enthusiasm marked the opening of the new Or-Gil Cinema in Jerusalem when a large number of guests, who were invited by the management to a special performance, were unable to get in because of the overflow audience that jammed the movie house.

After the performance, narrow Rehov Ben Hillel was made impassable by pedestrians and vehicles.

'Etzion' Graduates Celebrate Anniversary

The first Ulpan to be founded, 'Etzion,' celebrated its third anniversary in Jerusalem yesterday with a reunion of several hundred ex-students.

The Minister of Education, Professor Benzion Dinaburg, representatives of the Jewish Agency and other institutions brought greetings to the Ulpan, whose pupils came mostly from Iraq, East Europe and Anglo-Saxon countries.

Prof. Martin Buber spoke briefly on the spiritual integration of immigrants.

SENTENCED FOR SPYING

Ten Lebanese Jews were sentenced by a Beirut military court to one to three years in prison for espionage and smuggling, ANA reports from Beirut.

Cables in Brief

DEATH. — Tears and duty owed by ex-King Farouk are reported in Rome to have begun the training of prospective Egyptian Air Force pilots. Former pupil of Hitler's flying academy.

SEARCH. — Heinz Siebold, wanted Nazis and war crimes suspect, 13,000 square miles of the Black Sea coast are to be searched by a police force, Moscow Radio reported last night.

BIDAULT. — Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister, explains Monday for a five day visit to Turkey and Greece.

STATUS. — The Hadassah Convention said it is an official document yesterday that Rabbis could not relinquish their status as ministers of religion by accepting posts in the Israel Government. Dr. Wise, New Orleans rabbi, was the author of the news-maker.

QUARTERLY. — "Current Sociology," a new quarterly published by the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, will provide scientists throughout the world with a medium needed serious for exchanging information on social research. The first issue, released, includes a bibliography of all sociological publications that appeared between January 1 and June 30, 1951.

TOUR. — Lord Reading, Foreign Under-Secretary, will fly to Brazil in November for a six-week goodwill and fact-finding tour of Latin America. It was announced in London yesterday. He will visit Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru.

MAN MURDERED IN HIS SLEEP

TIBERIAS, Thursday.—Selim Azrik, 14, of Hlabun in Central Galilee, was fatally burnt and his room mate Attiya Butrus Khoury, was gravely injured, when at about midnight yesterday as they were sleeping, two persons sneaked up to the window of their room, poured petrol on them and set them ablaze.

In the commotion and the light of the two living members of the landlord allegedly recognized the two youthful assailants. The villagers put guards on all roads and caught one who had broken his leg in the flight.

When Azrik was buried this afternoon, clashes broke out among the villagers and one house was seen to go up in smoke and flames. Tiberias police rushed up to maintain order.

Swift Justice Meted Out by Army After 3-Day Comb-Out in Galilee

By TED R. LURIE

ACRE, Thursday. — The comb-out of Western Galilee, which began on Tuesday with identity checks at roadblocks on the highway, was concluded today by a security forces operation at a village west of here and at a Beduin encampment.

Suspected infiltrators, including women, were arrested and others were detained. They were brought before a Military Court and sentenced to fines and imprisonment. A few hundred pounds worth of smuggled material was seized.

Security forces and customs inspectors surrounded the village at 4 o'clock this morning and imposed a curfew. After daylight the work of identification was begun and lasted until noon when the cordon was lifted and the forces withdrew, taking back to Acre the suspected infiltrators.

The others, including a young Jewish woman, whose papers were not in order, were charged with being in a closed area without permits before a special summary army tribunal, set up in a village in the afternoon.

Files Preserved

In one of the village houses a young army officer with his staff of two—an NCO as Arabic translator, and a Hen-girl as court clerk—administered rapid justice. The small room with its wall clock still telling summer time, flanked by two prayer rugs, hung on each side, and its heavy upholstered furniture was crowded with policemen and officers of the Military Governor's staff when the prosecutor appeared with his files of charges against each of those found without a permit in the village, which is a closed area.

In contrast to the drab, grey surroundings, the first accused appeared—a young blonde who wore a bright red dress and red shoes. She claimed she did not know she needed a permit to come to the village and that she was there as the guest of the Mukhtar.

The Judge sentenced her to a fine of IL.30, which the Mukhtar paid for her.

Then one by one came the fellahin. The Judge painstakingly extracted their stories of where they came from, and when, and how long they have been in the village. The identity cards with their dates and place of issue were often the only evidence of the prosecution. In the absence of defence counsel and without any lengthy procedural delays the Judge himself went in for careful, detailed and patient questioning of the prisoners to get at the truth of their cases. Some were fined as little as IL.15, but others were treated more severely and jailed.

Shoham, Dizengoff Talks Indefinite

HAIFA, Thursday. — Negotiations to unite and to eliminate wasteful competition are reported to be going on between the Shoham and the Dizengoff Shipping Companies. While the Dizengoff management here denied the news of an intended fusion, Shoham confirmed that talks were being held, but that nothing final has as yet been decided.

Relations between the two companies have not been friendly in the past, and the director of Dizengoff, Mr. H. R. Graetz, who is now in New York, has repeatedly charged the Government with giving preferential treatment to Shoham in which the Histadrut has a major interest. A Shoham spokesman, at the same time, has publicly declared that there was room for only one shipping company in the country.

MEETING POSTPONED

The meeting of the Economic Advisory Council scheduled for this Monday has been postponed to November 10.

Mapai to Hold Forum In J'lem Tomorrow

The Jerusalem Forum, sponsored by Mapai, will feature three addresses at a meeting in the Orion Cinema at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Prof. Benzion Dinaburg, will discuss education problems; Mr. Gershon Agron will talk on the American presidential elections, and Mr. A. Reiss will tell of a recent trip to Yugoslavia.

Fire Destroys Fodder

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday. — A newly-constructed shed packed with cattle fodder and belonging to the Hakhlutz Hameuchad section of Kibbutz Givat Hashlosha was gutted by fire this morning.

Personal Notices

YECHIEL and HESIA HORDES
are happy to announce the birth of a sister to Naomi Ann
TAMAR SARA
Jerusalem October 28, 1952

Dr. and Mrs. Werner Orgler
have pleasure in inviting their friends to the
BAR MITZVAH
of their son YAIR ERNST
on Saturday, November 8, 1952.
Reception from 12 noon to 2 p.m. at Rehov Masleh Hashahar (near 180 Rehov Modi'in), Ramat Gan B. (Ramat Rithak).
This is the only intimation.

Arieh Gruenstein — Esther Boehner
HAIFA — LONDON
MARRIED
Haifa, Oct. 31, 1952.

We deeply regret to announce the death of our dear mother, sister and aunt
Rose Koenig (nee Hankin)
who passed away on Monday, October 27, after a short illness. The funeral took place in Jerusalem on Monday.
Mourned by: Ruth Koenig (nee Rosenthal)
Buchsenman, Hankin, Krauss, Aranies, Ben Ora and Krauss-Eadmon families.
Please refrain from visits of condolence.

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Friday, October 31, 1952
Heshvan 10, 5713. — Sefer 11, 5712

MEMBERSHIP in the Histadrut has risen from 175,000 at the beginning of 1948, to 503,000 in September of this year. It includes, if dependents are counted, some

ISRAEL'S LABOUR

700,000 persons, or half the country's population. Even in countries where trade unions have a long tradition the proportion between their membership and the total population is not nearly as high. This extraordinary rise — even in the years before mass immigration gave it new impetus — can only be explained by the fact that the Histadrut was always more than a trade union. Like its forerunners in the early years of this century, it continued the fight for decent conditions of work with its eye on the workers' contribution towards the realization of the Zionist ideal — a new, pioneering, and free society.

The range and success of these activities is reflected in the impressive survey of the last two years given by the General Secretary, Mr. Mordechai Namir, at the opening of the 60th meeting of the General Council being held in Tel Aviv this week. Published extracts convey only a scanty and superficial idea of the mass of factual material and of the many problems raised in this 15,000 word report. Achievements in the field of trade union work, major labour disputes, wages adjustment, rational distribution of labour (especially in the agricultural sector), unemployment and the transfer of the ma'barot population to constructive work were some of the subjects dealt with.

But the most striking part of the report is concerned with the activities of the Histadrut as *entrepreneur*, under the umbrella of "Hevrat Ovdim," or Workers Company. The extent of these ramifications is illustrated in the more than 50 per cent of all breadwinners within the Histadrut employed in its own undertakings. They include 375 agricultural settlements with a population of 120,000 including 22,000 newcomers; 22,000 workers in 715 industrial establishments, or one third of the country's industries. These undertakings accounted for a turnover of IL.360m. in 1951, compared with 180m. in 1950, and 80m. in 1949. Housing of "veteran workers" was one of the Histadrut's chief concerns in these two years, and instead of the originally planned 6,500 units no less than 10,000 were provided. The numerous and widespread educational activities are shown in the figure of 1,740 institutions in some 500 places, with an enrolment of some 130,000.

Mr. Namir made no secret of the fact that the Histadrut must always be prepared to face grave problems. Some of these are much in the public eye, notably the control of transport cooperatives; and disruptiveness of an opposition which has caused the partition of some of the kibbutzim. And the Federation, representing half the population, cannot divest itself of responsibility for the composition of the Knesset and Government.

Here, it cannot speak with one voice, and the dissonance was not absent in the opening speech with its frank challenge of Mapam, whose line it is to undermine Histadrut authority though it means the undermining at the same time of labour solidarity and the consolidating of the very substantial labour gains.

Because of its pioneering in every field, through its vast cooperative bodies venturing where capital fears to tread, the Histadrut has been called an "octopus" by advocates of free initiative. These would-be capitalists prefer to forget that the initiative was there for them to take — is still there — and that for understandable reasons they have neglected to take it. But the immense growth of some of the labour enterprises has brought with it fresh anxiety of another kind. The Histadrut is now concerned with the monopolistic position of some of its own industrial enterprises, grown beyond mere accounting for their stewardship to the parent organization. The question of their control, particularly with regard to the extent of profit-sharing by the workers forming the cooperatives or employed by them, is before the council, which seems determined to assert itself towards its constituents, however sympathetic and grateful some of them may think themselves.

THE WORKING WEEK

By S. Ettelin

Ma'barot Refuse New Sites

THE "revolt" of the ma'barot began with a small incident. None can say of the campers—and it is not important which one—there is a citrus orchard. Sometimes the immigrants would infiltrate to pick fruit, which could happen in any country. The guard of the grove tried to prevent this practice for which the legal term is "stealing". That is what guards do in every country.

When, however, the illegal pickers and their associates ambush the guard and beat him up until he loses consciousness, there is something more serious involved than a few oranges. And when policemen coming to the aid of the guard are also attacked by the crowd, and later hundreds of policemen have to surround the camp and arrest dozens of suspected instigators of the trouble—then it is high time for the authorities to inquire into what has become a sociological phenomenon.

The direct source of the unrest was quite evident: the unwillingness of the tent-dwelling immigrants to be transferred to permanent settlements in a new location and the fear that they will not find work. The first autumn winds blowing through the sides of the tents remind the immigrants of last winter's sufferings and add to their bitterness.

All in all there are still about 5,000 families living in tents. Of these about 2,000 are now being transferred — more or less smoothly — to prefabs or other semi-permanent housing. The remaining 3,000 seem to be the source of the troubles, though about half of them, at least should be leaving the tents before January.

Three Groups

These 3,000 fall, roughly, into three groups:

a) about 800-1,000 families, for whom permanent or semi-permanent housing is already available. They refuse to move there, however, because they will be 3-5 kilometres further away from the towns or from the main roads which, they fear, will reduce their chances of earning a living. These families live in Bet Lid, Ramle A, Beer Yaacov and Rishon Le Zion, and would have to move to Kfar Yonah, Ramle B, the outskirts of Beer Yaacov, Rishon Le Zion and Lydda.

b) about 600-700 families for whom permanent or semi-permanent housing will be ready by January, also in places a few kilometres away from their present camps. These people now live in the ma'barot of Sakia, Hiria and Kfar Ono A, and their new housing will be in Kfar Ono B.

c) about 1,300 families who will get standard permanent housing (stone or concrete buildings) which are now under construction and will be ready during the winter. These families are now scattered in a great number of ma'barot and are mostly remnants of various immigrant groups which have already left the camps and settled elsewhere.

The "rebels" come from the first and second groups. They hope that by demonstrations and disturbances they will force the Government and the Jewish Agency to build them permanent houses in the same place where their tents now stand.

Planning Commission

Permanent settlements are established, however, according to the blueprints of the Town Planning Commission attached to the Prime Minister's Office whose experts make their decisions after studying all the geographical and economic as well as security problems. Bet Lid, for example, one of the biggest ma'barot, is situated near two of the country's most important highways. The camp was set up there out of necessity when tens of thousands of immigrants came every month: there were old British Army barracks on the spot which could be used as temporary housing for the immigrants.

It would be most unwise, however, to establish a permanent settlement so close to two of the country's main arteries, especially since the distance between the coast and the Jordan border here is not too great. In other cases, economic reasons are stronger than strategic considerations: large numbers of immigrants should not be concentrated in towns where they cannot be absorbed.

The psychological unwillingness of the immigrants to leave the place where they are already living is only one side of the problem. There is also a general unwillingness, evident since the beginning of the mass immigration, to go to agricultural settlements. The easy way to explain this is to mention that Jews in the Galut have traditionally been townsfolk.

There are, however, strong economic reasons for this unwillingness: the land is not ready for the immigrant and the immigrant is not ready for the land: he has no skill, he does not know how to handle his tools and machinery — and therefore he naturally lacks the required self-confidence.

"Bill says he remembers it was a lot easier handling illegal immigration."

Years ago these responsible for agricultural settlement worked out a nice principle for helping immigrants to strike roots in the land: the ma'bara should be established at the site of a future agricultural settlement; and its inhabitants would be employed in preparing the soil for cultivation — clearing away the stones, levelling the land, planting trees, building the irrigation network. This, they believed, was the right way to make the immigrants "land-minded," to make them love the soil which they had improved by their own labour.

Correct Approach

Psychologically, and for selected immigrants, this was probably the right approach. In fact, however, too many immigrants left — or were transferred by the authorities — before the first seeds could be planted in the reclaimed soil. At the same time the terraces abandoned by the Arabs fell into ruin.

Economically, and for the purpose of settling of large numbers of immigrants in agriculture, this psychological approach was entirely wrong, particularly in view of the more and more adverse foreign trade balance which demanded that immigrants become producers in the shortest possible time. Conditioning of soil for cultivation, like any other production of new values, requires skill — which, moreover, is not the same skill as that required for producing potatoes or cotton.

The economic way, therefore, would be to employ special workers to prepare, like Bill, immigrants should get land which they can immediately begin to cultivate. Nobody would expect a worker from the "Kaiser" factory to become a taxi driver after he has produced a car — just as nobody would expect a man who wants to become a taxi driver, to go and produce his own car.

In addition to this mistake in the basic conception, there were another "tactical" mistakes: landless Yemenite immigrants were settled in places where agriculture could provide them with only a partial living, the rest having to be made up by work in nearby factories. Israel or Kurd immigrants, more suitable for unskilled labour in factories, were settled in villages based on the cultivation of fruit orchards, which require more delicate care — for which the Yemenite temperament would have been more suitable.

The problem of immigrant housing was extensively discussed in the weekly Cabinet meeting on Sunday, where it was decided to transfer temporarily all immigrants, except those 1,300 who will get permanent housing during the winter, from tents to permanent housing by the first of January. The Cabinet also discussed the plan for building 50,000 permanent housing units for new immigrants who will have to put up part of the cost, while the other part would be invested by the Government. One third of these 50,000 units are to be built in agricultural settlements. To induce immigrants to go on the land, the Cabinet decided that the entire building cost of those units will be lent by the Government to be repaid by the future farmers.

Tourist Council Meets

On Sunday there was one of the rare meetings of the Tourist Council, which made about 12 recommendations aimed at stimulating the tourist trade which could—and should—become one of Israel's important foreign currency income sources. Among these recommendations there were two which need special attention:

1) "To take urgent steps to obtain the sums allocated in the Development Budget for the development of tourist trade. [illegible] was provided for this purpose [illegible] when it came to actually putting up the money, the Ministry of Finance simply announced that the money had already been allocated for such purposes, most of it years before the Development Budget was approved by the Knesset. But in the 1951/52 Development Budget there were also IL.1.25 million for the development of the tourist trade and hotel industry. Where were these allocated?

2) The Ministry of Finance should reactivate the system of 25 per cent reduction for organized group tours, which was abolished when the IL.1—25 rate for travel was set. Under the reduction system, a trip from Paris to Israel cost, for example, $180 per person for 21 days. The difference in travel expenses was paid to the travel agencies by the Treasury. This also forced the travel agencies to present exact accounts of their foreign currency income from organized tours. In order to get the 25 per cent rebate and thus give the Government an efficient control over them. About 30% of the 25 per cent reduction, and thus of the domestic consumption of the travelers, could cost the Treasury more dollars than it would earn by granting the most realistic exchange rate for tourists.

Travel agencies, by the way, are not a serious source of foreign currency income from the tourist trade. Of all foreign currency received last year from the tourist trade, only 7 per cent came through the travel agencies; only 4.5 per cent of all Israel agencies together and about 2.5 per cent from three big foreign travel agencies....

U.S. ELECTION REPORT

From Kenneth Harris

Issues at Stake in Presidential Poll

WASHINGTON. — A FRIEND of mine has calculated that for every word a British Prime Minister utters in an election campaign, a candidate for the Presidency of the United States utters 52.

I am too busy trying to follow all that is said here to verify the comparison. But it sounds as if it may well be correct — though possibly on the conservative side. The trouble about all the wordage of the American election campaign is that for Americans, as well as non-Americans, it creates the impression that the election is being fought over dozens and dozens of different and complicated issues. This is not so. The political differences between Eisenhower and the Republicans on the one hand, and Adlai Stevenson and the Democrats on the other, are comparatively few and comparatively simple.

Eisenhower leads the party generally regarded as the conservative party and in which businessmen are on the whole the chief influence. Stevenson leads the party generally regarded as the progressive party in which organised labour exerts the chief influence.

First among the general issues comes taxation and the cost of living. Eisenhower promises to cut taxes, and to reduce the cost of living. Stevenson promises to maintain the present standard of living and says nothing about taxes or cost of living. Next comes the general issue of corruption in Government. During the last two years it has been revealed that there has been inefficiency, indiscretion, and, in some cases, downright swindling and embezzlement in several Government departments. Eisenhower says that these show that the Democratic Party is now so hopelessly corrupt that it cannot possibly clean up the mess, and that, therefore, "It's time for a change." Stevenson admits the "mess" — but argues that several reforms which President Truman tried to put through were stymied by the Republican Party in Congress, and that under his leadership the Democrats are perfectly capable of cleaning up.

The presence of Communists in the American Government is a parallel issue. A number of government employees have been proved to have been members of the Communist Party. A few, of whom Alger Hiss is the outstanding example, have been found to have given secret information to foreign agents. Eisenhower says that the Democratic Administration has been absolutely lax — and pounds everybody that during the early days of the Hiss investigation, President Truman dismissed the whole case as a "red herring." Stevenson argues that it was predominantly Democratic committees of Congress which uncovered all these subversive activities and that the Republicans are grossly exaggerating the "Communists in Government" danger.

Foreign Policy

On foreign policy the leading issue is, naturally, Korea. Eisenhower says that the Korean war could have been "avoided", is an unnecessary war, and that the American people were "bungled" into it by the Democratic Administration. Stevenson says that by deliberately committing American troops to defend Korea, the Democratic Administration has checked a wave of open Communist aggression which would have otherwise landed the Americans in World War III. Eisenhower promises to get American boys "back to their mothers and wives" by replacing them with South Korean troops. Stevenson says such promises are "deceitful, cruel and rash."

American policy towards China is also involved. Eisenhower says that the Democratic Administration let China fall into the hands of the Chinese Communists, owing to bad judgment, sheer carelessness, and failure to support Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek. Stevenson says that the Democratic Administration did everything it possibly could short of putting an American expeditionary force on Chinese soil — to help Chiang maintain his Nationalist Government.

On foreign policy generally, Eisenhower claims that the Democrats have failed to establish a United States of Europe, and a European Army. Spending more than the country can afford, he says, they have threatened the country's economic strength without giving it military security. Stevenson claims that they have helped their allies to make themselves economically and militarily strong, have laid a solid groundwork for the economic, political and military unity of Europe and have prevented a third world war, while equipping America to win such a war should it occur.

Labour Relations

Lastly, there are at least four major specific issues in the election. The first is the Taft-Hartley Act. This Act is the bone of contention between the men who speak for the trade unions, and the men who speak for industrial ownership and management. It was passed in 1947 by a Republican-packed Congress over President Truman's veto. The union leaders have always fought against certain of its clauses which, for instance, enable a President to postpone a strike for eighty days, enable employers to avoid the "closed shop", and generally weigh the law in favour of the employer.

While Republicans and Democrats agree that these parts of the Act should be modified, there is so much bitter feeling about the Act on both sides that the election issue is repeal. Stevenson is for repeal. Eisenhower merely promises certain amendments.

The second issue is civil rights. Stevenson is for a Bill by which, if it were passed, Congress would compel the 37 states not already possessing one to set up a Fair Employment Practices Commission (F.E.P.C.). This would guarantee Negroes full economic and political equality.

Eisenhower, however, though he has said that he will do all he can to promote the political and economic equality of the Negro, is against compulsory F.E.P.C. and advocates that the treatment of the Negro be left to individual states. Compulsory F.E.P.C. is a key issue.

Tidelands Oil

The third issue is Tidelands Oil. Stevenson supports a ruling of the Supreme Court, the United States final court of appeal, that the oil deposits lying off the shores of several seaboard states belong to the Federal Government — that is, to the Government of the United States — and not to the Governments of the individual states, California, Louisiana, Texas and Alabama, off whose shores the oil deposits lie. Eisenhower says that the oil belongs to these states and reasserts the doctrine of States Rights. Stevenson favours Federal control.

The fourth issue is [illegible] and power. Stevenson is for extending the work which the Federal Government has done in establishing publicly-owned electricity, gas and water producing plants up and down the country. Eisenhower is for handing back as many as possible of these plants to private ownership. Stevenson is for nationalization where it can do and will do what private industry cannot or will not.

Eisenhower is against what he calls "creeping socialism" and wants a return to America's traditional way of life — "rugged individualism". (OPNS)

ELATH'S FIRST BABY

The first baby born in Elath, Eyion Adiri, poses with his mother, as they received a certificate from the Jewish National Fund of an inscription in the Fund's "Sefer Hayeled."
Photo by Schlesinger

Readers' Letters

NON-POLITICAL

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — In your editorial of October 20 — commenting on recent troubles at the University — you condemn its student body for being drawn on party lines. You add, rightly, "The needs of medical students as such can have no relation to Mapai, Mapam, Mizrahi or General Zionists."

May I draw your attention to the fact that your choice of illustration was rather unfortunate. The Society of Medical Students is entirely non-political. Even those of its members sitting on the various committees of the general student body represent only the interests of medical students and not of any political party.

Yours etc.,
AMOS ARNSTEIN
Secretary, Israel Society of Medical Students
Jerusalem, October 28.

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FRENCH 1) for beginners: 6-7 p.m.; 2) for advanced: 5-6 p.m.; 3) for students of secondary schools: 4-5 p.m.
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Jerusalem
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OTTOMAN BANK
wishes to advise friends and customers that as from November 1, 1952 the bank's
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will be open for the convenience of the public in the afternoon from 4 p.m. until 5.30 p.m. (except on Fridays and eve of holidays), in addition to normal working hours.

HEBREW COURSES REACH TOO FEW

Ulpan and Immigration

By a Special Correspondent

As of August 15, 1952, 5,826 persons — 2,161 men and 3,675 women — had completed one of the 78 concentrated Hebrew courses organized by the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department since it inaugurated the first Ulpan at Ekron, Jerusalem, in September, 1949.

Since the purpose of this first Ulpan is giving newcomers to the country a working knowledge of the language in a few months, 34 Ulpanim of various types have been established throughout the country, though 14 of these subsequently closed down for administrative reasons or because of the drop in immigration.

In "Internim" courses the students live in for the six month term of study, and are granted special loans to cover the IL.120 tuition and maintenance fee. "Externim" students pay IL.24 for a six month course of afternoon or evening classes. The "Luxus" Ulpanim house students in a hotel or boarding house for the five month term of study which costs IL.290. Students attending the six month Ulpanim located in various agricultural settlements pay nothing, but work half-time for the kibbutz to cover their living and study expenses.

In addition to Hebrew lessons, teachers prepared in adult education have been provided by the Ministry of Education — the Ulpan students have also heard lectures on a variety of subjects, and, at the end of their term of study were offered special 100-hour courses in the terminology of particular professions.

Although the Jewish Agency assumed no responsibility for obtaining jobs for its Ulpan students, it assisted them in this respect — and as a result as much as 90 percent of some Ulpan groups found immediate employment upon graduation. Thus the Ulpanim have provided an effective answer to the formidable problem of integrating newcomers to Israel to the point where they can become self-supporting, self-respecting citizens by eliminating the language barrier — for a few, at least. As can be seen in Table I, all the Ulpan students had come to Israel with at least a high school education and the vast majority of them had had professional training — and these 5,826 are just a small proportion of the 56,975 others with similar backgrounds who arrived in Israel during 1950 and 1951 — out of a total immigration during this period of 342,302.

The larger problem — that of finding the means of integrating tens of thousands of newcomers, particularly from the oriental countries, who lack both education and skills — becomes clear from the figures in Table II. Ten per cent of all the American immigrants to Israel, 5.1 per cent of the Swiss, 4.5 per cent of the British, 3.7 per cent of the Dutch, etc., passed through Ulpanim, but the percentage of Ulpan students from all countries (5,826) in relation to the total immigration for the period 1948-1952 (686,328) was a negligible 0.85.

TABLE I

Number of Students by Education and Occupation
(As of August 15, 1952)

	Number of Students
Education	
Secondary	3,502
University	2,324
Total	5,826
Occupation	
Managerial, Administrative, Clerical & Allied	1,747
Accountants	1,139
Teachers	780
Lawyers	463
Clergymen	5
Journalists	126
Artists, Musicians, Actors, etc.	32
Social Workers	131
Rabbis	2
Scientists	35
Economists	61
Writers	77
Pharmacists	33
Engineers	79
Students	240
Physicians	137
Miscellaneous	625
Total	5,826

TABLE II

Number of Students by Country of Origin, Compared with Immigration Figures (May 15, 1948—May 15, 1952)

Country of Origin	Number of Ulpan Students	Percentage of Total Ulpan Students	Number of Immigrants	Percentage of Students*
Rumania	1,638	28.6	123,564	1.30
Iran	1,049	18.0	116,174	0.90
Poland	611	10.7	104,501	0.58
Hungary	255	4.5	13,977	1.80
Bulgaria	232	4.0	37,340	0.62
Yugoslavia	230	4.0	7,669	2.99
U.S.A.	207	3.6	5,458	10.00
Czechoslovakia	207	3.5	14,431	1.00
Germany	200	3.4	8,669	1.50
Egypt	147	2.5	16,661	0.80
Russia	128	2.0	4,935	2.50
England	105	2.0	3,253	4.50
North Africa	90	1.5	70,000	0.10
Austria	87	1.5	2,711	2.20
France	87	1.0	3,706	1.50
Holland	48	0.8	1,154	2.70
Turkey	34	0.5	24,472	0.19
Belgium	23	0.4	1,154	1.00
Switzerland	20	0.3	3,133	0.10
Greece	13	0.2	2,979	0.60
Persia	13	0.2	25,850	0.04
Canada	6	0.1	261	2.70
Italy	6	0.1	1,429	0.60
Other Countries	83	1.4	97,228	0.60
Total	5,826		686,328	

* In relation to total immigration from respective country

Racial Mixtures In South Africa

By HUGH LATIMER
CAPE TOWN. —

SOUTH Africa, with its complexity of pure and mixed races, is a field of immense interest in human question. Particularly intriguing are the characteristics of the children of inter-marriages between white and black. Such inter-marriages, always frowned on in South African society, is now visited with heavy prison sentences, even if the couple have been living together for a lifetime.

Dr. James Moroka, the president of the African National Congress, had a white father despite his African name. Mr. Walter Sisulu, the national secretary of the Congress, and Mr. J.B. Marks, national vice-president, are both coloured (mixed-blood) Africans. Dr. Rosenberry Bokwe, the national speaker of Congress, is the son of a European mother.

The wives of Dr. Moroka, Dr. Molomo (national treasurer) and Professor Matthews (another vice-president) are also of mixed blood. Negro nationalists certainly exists to add complexity to South Africa's politics, but not among the present leaders of the current resistance campaign. They always deny that they are seeking the dominance of black over white.

Coloureds Inactive

With all this energy and organizing ability displayed by leaders of mixed blood, it seems paradoxical that the large Cape Coloured community, over a million strong, should be playing a very inactive role in the struggle for racial equality. In towns like Cape Town and Worcester where Coloureds form the majority of the population, passive resisters have been almost entirely Africans.

One explanation is that many of the Coloureds still pin their faith to the efficacy of such democratic rights as they still possess. Mrs. E. Gool, for instance, has been able as a Cape Town city councillor to come to the help of many of her community. Mrs. Gool herself is the daughter of a famous Cape Malay doctor and a Scotswoman from Aberdeen.

Again, many of the intellectuals among the Coloured community who might have joined the Congress movement have fallen in with a rival political body which is stronger than Congress in Cape Town and considers itself more extreme — the All-African Convention. The Convention believes in the boycott as a universal political weapon, and this gives its politics a distressing negative complexion.

Our grandmothers used to say that cross-breeding brings out the worst characteristics of both races. There is a grain of truth in this, provided it is accepted that it is equally likely to bring out the best characteristics. In a free and mixed society fair skin is often still given preference — witness the marriage advertisements in any Indian newspaper. One would expect a tendency for only the ablest and richest of Coloured men to win European wives, and only the prettiest of dark girls to get European husbands.

None of these arguments is likely to convince the South African that his genuine horror of miscegenation is exaggerated. For the truth is that the white South African despises the African in his inmost soul. He does not allow that the African stock has any good qualities which it could usefully transmit to his own. The qualities in which the African surpasses the European — his capacity for happiness, his love of colour and a certain pervading dramatic sense — are not qualities which appeal to the Calvinistic and puritan traditions of South Africa's ruling classes. (OPNS)

Boomerangs of all sizes, from Singapore to London, are all popular "learning by ear," one of the new crazes to sweep all the "Wired" Utopia in Jerusalem (above). In a picture from Peking (below) an army officer employs the same method combined with picture-grams at a Chinese "Ulpan."

Photos: Schlesinger; Hainhun.

FRENCH DRINK MORE WINE

PARIS (UP).

FRENCHMEN don't drink wine today like they did before the war — but they're working on it. Liquor tax statistics showed the nation downed only 45,000,000 hectolitres this year compared to 50,000,000 hectolitres in 1938. But, the tax office noted, it's still a lot more than just after the liberation, and a comforting increase over last year's 43,000,000 hectolitres. In 1952 the average Frenchman drank 107 litres. Consumption goes up when the wine is good and down when the wine is bad, tax officials said. This year's crop, which will go into next year's statistics, is particularly good.

Vienna's Helpful Telephones

VIENNA. —

THE telephone plays a remarkable part in Viennese life nowadays. On the cover of Vienna's telephone directories, as in most big cities, there are of course instructions telling you how to report trouble with a connection and, if you wish to learn the time, how to dial the "Girl with a Golden Voice" — Vienna's "Golden Voice" has, incidentally, an inexplicable Russian accent.

But this is only the beginning of what the telephone can do for you in Vienna: call A-0 61, and a voice will tell you what theatres services are running from Vienna to the provinces — an aid not to be despised in winter in this alpine country, when many roads are snowbound. Try A-0-67, and you will get the daily meteorological reports on snow conditions throughout the Republic. Skiers are more eager for these reports than even the motorists, although without calling A-0-66, for the forecast of weather and road conditions, no motorist will leave the capital after the end of this month.

If one gambles on the football pools, one has only to dial A-0-65 for a Viennese to give details of match prospects, half-time scores and any available results.

All this might seem sufficient inducement for everyone to get a telephone. But the Austrian Federal Telephone Service thinks otherwise: it has several even more unusual ways of attracting subscribers. At six o'clock in the morning, on dialling A-0-68, one may be greeted by a voice declaring itself to be that of the "Fairy Tale Auntie" which then plunges into a children's story about the siege of Vienna by the Turks. Every week the story changes — with Messrs. Grimm and Hans Andersen of course supplying most of the material. Each story is told in three or four minutes, yet the conscientious "Fairy Tale Auntie" supplies a twenty-four hour service.

When the scheme started something went wrong with the automatic dialling; several small boys complained bitterly that they had never heard such a silly fairy tale. Investigation showed that they had been connected to the number giving the market-prices of the day; other children, equally disgusted, were greeted with the daily cookery recipe. New telephone features started recently include a summary re-theatre and cinema programmes, and "Today's Funny Story." (OPNS)

THE POLITICAL SCENE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Revolution and Reality

By J. HALCRO FERGUSON
LONDON. —

SINCE my return from a year's tour of Latin America, I have repeatedly been asked the same two questions: "Where were you when Evita Peron died?" (Answer: Porto Alegre, Brazil) and "How many revolutions were you in?"

It is, of course, true that there is a lack of internal stability in many Latin American countries, but this is not necessarily a sign of backwardness. As a Peruvian Negro headwaiter put it to me: "You must remember that here in Peru our Norman Conquest, so to speak, was only 400 years ago, not 1,000, and our independence is only just over 100 years old. A male colleague of hers added "And 75 per cent of our population is still illiterate."

Peru is, of course, a very old country, but the Spanish invaders virtually wiped out its previous Inca culture, leaving the Indian masses without leadership or hope. As a result today Peru's first part-Indian President, Manuel Odria, exercises a benevolent and, it is hoped, transitory autocracy which lays principal stress on education and economic development.

Mexico Stable

In Mexico, the only other "Latin" American country with a long pre-Latin history, the picture is very different. After a long period of adjustment and mutual hostility, the Spaniards and the Indians there merged to form a more or less homogeneous race, the Catholic Church's temporal power (still strong in Peru) was broken, and today Mexico is a country with party politics, heading towards Socialism and racial equality. But this point has only been reached after a bitter ideological civil war lasting from 1920 till 1934, preceded by a similar conflict in the last century and complicated by foreign invasion.

The contrast between Latin America's two oldest countries underlines the differences in history and developments between all the other nations of the continent. Uruguay — pastoral and peaceful — is a prim, sedate Parliamentary democracy which has recently gone so far as to replace the office of Presidency by a nine man all-party Council with a rotating chairmanship, thus becoming the only country in the world with no titular Head of State. Jungle-covered Paraguay, unlike Uruguay in all but name, is a primitive country, Guarani-speaking and still partially tribal, ruled by a succession of "Strong Men" not very different from medieval barons.

Paraguay averages a "ruling-class revolution" every two or three years, a change-over in which the great majority of the inhabitants is not consulted. Neighbouring landlocked Bolivia, with its 90 per cent indigenous population, has

averaged more than one revolution a year during its century of independence. But of recent years the Bolivian people have begun to take a hand in shaping their own destiny, and in April of this year Indian rate Indian miners, led by a Doctor of Economics, routed the nation's armed forces and set up a "workers' state," bridging centuries at one dangerous jump.

Chile, stretching like a snake between the Andes and the Pacific, is the most European of the South American countries, and has developed into a kind of Southern Hemisphere France, with 17 political parties, a strong and belligerent trade union movement, and a hard-working, practical population. Political advancement, however, is not necessarily dependent upon climatic or racial factors: Brazil, with a population ranging from blond to black and, in many areas, a tropical climate, is not only the largest but one of the most progressive American countries, and has reached its present state of prosperity and comparative stability by empirical and — it would seem sometimes — almost haphazard methods.

Varied Influences

All these countries, if left in a political (though necessarily not economic) vacuum, would probably have been able to work out their salvation by themselves. But inevitably in our age of swift communication they have been exposed, often prematurely, to the influence of foreign ideas which are not necessarily applicable to local conditions.

The break from Spain which began in 1810 was partly inspired by the ideas of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and the French revolutionary; during the 19th century Britain's influence was great and, particularly in Colombia, the concepts of British Liberalism began to take root. In this century, and particularly during the last few decades, two separate influences have had a profound effect on Latin American political thought: the free-enterprise materialism of the United States and the twin totalitarianisms of Europe, Fascism and Communism, all of which appeal in different ways to confused peoples searching for efficiency and order.

The country most affected by these alien ideas has inevitably been Argentina, whose people, 95 per cent of them of European descent, have always looked at France, Germany and England as their spiritual brothers and up till recently have paid little heed to their less-developed neighbours.

Up till 1930 Argentina followed, however slowly and erratically, the footsteps of Western European democracy, but with General Uriburu's coup d'etat in that year, she began to move more and more in the direction of an equally European-inspired totalitarianism, culminating in the triumph of Peronismo, with its single-party system, its worship of the State, its rigid centralism only thinly disguised to preserve the fiction of a Federal Republic, its falsification of history, its educational indoctrination, its parades, its banners, and its total domination of every medium of public information.

If Costa Rica or Cuba had developed such a system it would have worried almost nobody except Costa Ricans or Cubans, but Argentina is a different matter. With a population of 18m. and an area greater than that of any European country except Russia, Argentina is technically the most advanced of the Latin American countries, and its Government has adopted yet one more concept of European totalitarianism: Peronismo is for export. The late Senora Peron is on record as declaring that "Peronismo is destined to triumph far beyond our borders."

It is unlikely, unless another world war breaks out and diverts United States' attention and man-power elsewhere, that Argentina will attempt to spread her system by force of arms, but she is already doing so by peaceful penetration. Her goal at the moment is limited to a "River Plate Basin Alliance" with Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia and Paraguay.

Support in Uruguay

In Uruguay, Peron enjoys the support of a powerful section of the opposition Blanco party, headed by Luis Alberto Herrera, which backs the Alliance. Recently Argentine labour agitators almost succeeded in paralysing Uruguay by fomenting a general strike, but the Council of Government acted swiftly, crushed the strike, and expelled two Argentine Labour Attaches.

In Bolivia, the new "Workers' Government" owes a debt of gratitude to Argentina for assistance — and its leaders in exile and for an unknown amount of assistance in the revolution. It is unlikely that Peron will allow the debt to go unpaid. Paraguay is already virtually tied securely to Argentina, a process initiated by the de facto military Government which preceded Peron's presidency.

In Chile, newly enfranchised women have tipped the scales in the presidential election and put into power the ageing General Ibanez, who has promised to reduce the cost of living. He is a fervent "Strong man" President of Chile and his campaign was actively supported by Argentina's Government-controlled Press. His age, natural inclinations, and dearth of capable collaborators, may well make him applicable ally of Peron.

Outside the Peronista block — notably in Ecuador, where the irresponsible Velasco Ibarra, twice ex-President, has recently been re-elected after exile in Argentina — Peron's Government is spending considerable sums on radio and publicity to further the formation of an Argentine-sponsored "Third Force" opposed to both Eastern and Western blocs in the cold war, but principally aimed against the United States.

As far as the two principal world blocs are concerned, the Communists seemed to have suffered a set-back in their headquarters in the small Central American Republic of Guatemala, but are saved money and effort by Argentina's anti-United States propaganda. The United States is influencing people but not always winning friends by such programmes as Point Four (technical assistance) and such organizations as the Rockefeller Foundation (for medical and social research and welfare). It is against this complicated international background that the apparently turbulent state of many Latin American nations today must be judged.

New Water Sources in Negev

SINCE the beginning of last month test pumping at Well No. 736/1, west of Beersheba, has been proceeding at the rate of 120 cubic metres per hour, and fresh water from this new source will soon be piped to the nearby desert-bound city. This first successful test well in the Negev will be the forerunner of a large-scale drilling project to be carried out during the next ten years in the wide dry belt extending from Hartuv-Kfar Uria in the north to Revivim in the south. A series of 500-1000 metre deep wells may ultimately supply a large part of the 100,000,000 cubic metres of water per year required for the settlement and irrigation of this area.

The successful drilling of the 503 metre deep Well No. 736/1 is second only in economic importance to the discovery of the phosphate deposits near the Makhtesh Hagadol. If further drillings continue to substantiate the geological calculations which prompted, and were borne out by, the drilling of Well No. 736/1, a plentiful and hitherto untapped water source will have been found for the Negev.

Subsoil Drainage

This first well has also given important indications as to the long-sought answers to several questions of vital importance to this country. One of the great hydrological mysteries of the south concerned the subsoil drainage of the Judean Mountains around Hebron. Did the large quantities of rain falling on the Hebron hills and disappearing into its many pores, cracks and fissures drain north, or into the southern Dead Sea basin, or, southwest below ground into the northern Negev? Well No. 736/1 has proved the last answer correct, and has also shown that the drainage extends under arable land and can be recovered from deep wells free of saline contamination. The test well has also justified the bold water policy of the Israel Government and the experts who had long contended, against the opposition of many Mandatory specialists, that fresh water could be found in the Negev.

As can be seen from the accompanying map, the picture of fresh water sources in this country is divided into two areas: coastal groundwater, which occurs under a 3-15 km. wide belt all along the coast from Yad Mordechai to Nahariya and accounts for nearly 90 per cent of all the wells drilled in the country, and mountain groundwater, which is found along the borders of most of the hill massives in the country, though very irregularly.

Mountain Source

This mountain source comes from rain water seeping into the porous limestones and dolomites which enter into and under the foothills and sometimes even under the plains, though mostly at great depths. A few wells were drilled or cut long ago into the mountain formations, but systematic exploitation started only in 1934 when the Hakoveish Well near Kfar Saba was successfully completed on geophysical indications and it became known that, with the help of geophysical prospecting techniques, the great risks of drilling deep and expensive bore holes could be reduced or even eliminated. Unproductive top layers, several hundred metres deep, must often be penetrated before water is reached, but the water area itself is usually of considerable thickness and it has been calculated that its exploitable reserves equal or even exceed those of the coastal area. Until the Beersheba discovery, the southern boundary of the fresh mountain groundwater lay only as far south as the western part of the Jerusalem corridor. Now, with a single jump, the "water boundary" has been pushed more than 60 kilometres further south.

Although only 120 cubic metres an hour are now being drawn from Well No. 736/1 because of technical limitations on available pumping equipment, it has been established that considerably larger quantities may finally be taken from this well — and that the water is of first-class quality for domestic and irrigation purposes.

The first rich fresh-water well in the Negev is already producing; a second is being drilled; a third and a fourth will be started in 1953; and more will follow next year. Geophysical surveys have already covered wide areas of the Negev with a net of measurements and mapped out the contours of the buried water formations, checking and amplifying the results of geological investigations. Modern pumping equipment will be installed and pipes laid out: Beersheba will be greener, the farmer's outlook more hopeful, the Negev lands less thirsty.

Dr. E. LOEHBERG

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Sunday Nov. 2	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	P.A.L.	Karachi, Colombo, Manila
Monday Nov. 3	B.O.A.C.	Tehran
	P.A.L.	Frankfurt, Stockholm, Copenhagen
	EL AL	Rome
	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
Tuesday Nov. 4	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	SABENA	Athens, Brussels
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
Wednesday Nov. 5	P.A.L.	Karachi, Colombo, Manila
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
Thursday Nov. 6	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	EL AL	Rome, Brussels
	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London
	P.A.L.	Karachi, Colombo, Tokyo
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London
	AIR CEYLON	Rome, London
Friday Nov. 7	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Port Said, Khartoum, Kampala
	P.A.L.	Rome, Paris, New York, Montreal
Saturday Nov. 8	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Sydney

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday Nov. 4 — CYPRUS AIR — Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Arr. [illegible] Nov. 4 from Genoa, Marseilles
Arr. [illegible] Nov. 5 from Genoa, Marseilles
Dep. [illegible] Nov. 5 for Genoa, Marseilles
Arr. [illegible] Nov. 6 from Genoa, Marseilles
Dep. [illegible] Nov. 6 for Genoa, Marseilles
Arr. [illegible] Nov. 7 from Genoa, Marseilles
Dep. [illegible] Nov. 7 for Genoa, Marseilles
Arr. [illegible] Nov. 8 from Genoa, Marseilles
Dep. [illegible] Nov. 8

Ancient Tribe Settled Negev

POST Reporter

THE Nabatsean people of ancient Arabia, between the Red Sea and the Euphrates, had 2,000 years ago closely settled a large part of the Negev area, according to the findings of Dr. Nelson Glueck, the noted archaeologist and president of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, who has just completed a month's visit to this country.

It had been thought up to now that the Nabatsean kingdom had flourished only east of the Jordan and that they had used the Arabe-Negev route from Ain Hasb through Kurnub to Gaza and Ascalon, only for trading caravans, but Dr. Glueck has now found more than 25 sites of settlement in this southern wilderness indicating that the area was not just a trade route but had been carefully cultivated and inhabitated. Dr. Glueck add that the Nabatsean pottery he had found as well as the terraces on the slopes of the wadis, still in existence, are sufficient proof that the ancient Nabatseans in the area did not live only on commerce but supported themselves with the food which they grew in the area.

Archaeological Orchard

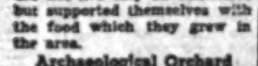
Dr. Glueck said that going down to the Negev today was like "dropping a man by helicopter into the middle of an orchard full of fruit." The fruit which he as an archaeologist found just waiting to be picked was the evidence both in the surface terracing and in the underground cisterns of great skill in soil and water conservation that had made the area productive as long ago as the first century of the Common Era. There had been no change of climate to turn the area into a desert, he said, only man's neglect.

In the vicinity of Ein Gedi along the western shore of the Dead Sea, there were also the remains of dams in the wadis and extensive terracing which was still intact. "I saw enough water from natural springs, even at this late season in the year, to support a modern agricultural and grazing colony, which could be established there tomorrow" Dr. Glueck said.

About half-way between Ein Gedi and Sdom he had found a huge area of natural asphalt which, as Josephus mentioned, is thrown up by the Dead Sea. He saw a couple of tons of this biblical "fire and brimstone," which would seem to indicate the presence of oil in the area. In other countries such natural asphalt lakes had proved to be closely related to seepages of oil.

Speaking of minerals, Dr. Glueck mentioned that not far from the present site of the Negev copper mines, he had found more copper deposits, including ancient shaft mines similar to those he had found in his Araba excavations two decades ago.

NOVEL HEARING AID



WASHINGTON. — ONE of the patents issued here this month is a hearing aid disguised as a pair of spectacles. The microphone is over the spectacle bridge, and is automatically focused as the wearer turns his head toward a speaker. Batteries, transistors and transformers are in the spectacle bows, with the sound reproducer near one ear, where it is pressed against the mastoid bone. The wearer can turn the current on and off by manipulating a ring at one side, and adjust volume control with another.

Many deaf persons hate to wear conspicuous hearing aids, and that the wearer of the usual microphone has to orient it by turning his head or by holding and pointing it.

Limelight' True to Chaplin Tradition

Princess Margaret was guest of honour at the world premiere of "Limelight" at the Odeon Theatre in London. At the end of the film Claire Bloom, Chaplin's new leading lady in the film, was presented to the Princess while Chaplin smilingly looked on. Express Photo

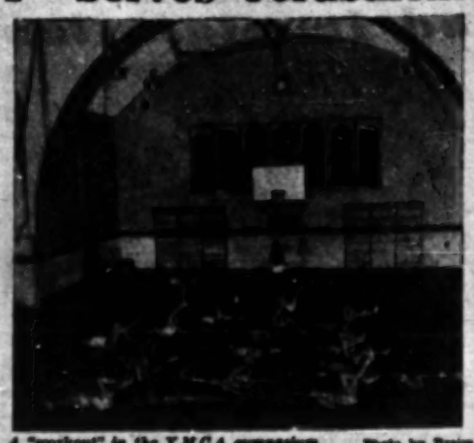
IF accident should prevent Mr. Chaplin from ever making another film, says a London "Times" reviewer, "Limelight" would be an appropriate end to his career. He was born in London and had bitter experience of poverty, and here, 40 or so years later, is that London through whose fogs poverty stalked, the gaunt, grimed familiar of the backstreets and the alleys. The wheel has come full circle, only the image is not appropriate to the work of Mr. Chaplin, which has, until now, moved in a straight and consistent line.

"The story of 'Limelight' is the story of Calvero, an elderly music-hall comedian who attempts a come-back, but is haunted by the fear of failure, as is Terry, the young ballerina, played with unfailing understanding by Miss Claire Bloom. The film is, in essence, a personal explanation of his own philosophy of humour, an apologia for his own career and work. In outward form it is a triumphant vindication of life and personal faith — Calvero first cures Terry of that imaginary illness which, although it springs from the mind, paralyses her legs, and then is, in some measure, cured of his own malaise by her success — but somewhere there is a doubt and a death gnawing at the heart of it.

"While Mr. Chaplin is, with deliberate pathos and slowness and naivety, building up his story of the relationship between the ageing clown and youthful dancer, he is, in fact, writing out the basis of his faith as a comedian — the words are formed in a clear, copy-book hand, but they are, alas, unaccompanied for pages at a time by those brilliant, funny, care-free marginal sketches which were Mr. Chaplin's supreme comment as a humorist at the oddity and contrariness of life. Sometimes there is a twitch of an eyebrow, a shrug of a shoulder, to hint at past magnificences, but, even when Calvero is on the boards, the hilarity is missing — perhaps deliberately so.

"'Limelight' is true to the Chaplin tradition in that it is a coherent, a fascinating, a wilful expression of individuality, but, in spite of its seeming affirmation of the principle of life, it bears all too close a resemblance to an act of *felo de se*." T.T.

How the "Y" Serves Jerusalem



A "workout" in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium. Photo by Braun

LEGGY girls in super-short knickers and sun-bronzed boys in blue trunks: the Hapoel folk-dance group meets tonight and every Tuesday night in Jerusalem's YMCA gymnasium under the leadership of instructor Zafrah Salzman. Later in the evening the Hapoel physical training class will take over. In another room boxing champions are in the making, and tonight six lads from the Deaf and Dumb school of Jaffa Road are also here for training. Nightly from 7.30 to 10.00 the Jerusalem Hapoel has the use of the extensive athletic facilities offered by the YMCA; Betar and Maccabi also use the "Y", and many Israel championships have been contested here.

Before 1948 only 400 of the YMCA's 2,400 members were Jewish. Now only 180 of a 2,300 member total are non-Jewish.

Of the YMCA's full-time staff of more than hundred, however, Israel's top physical training instructor Zeev Loewendahl is the only Jewish member.

Athletics Popular

The most popular activity at the Y is athletics. Membership lists have had to be closed since 1,350 participants more than do justice to the available facilities. Languages come second in popularity, especially English: 13 classes are run concurrently to take care of 180 students in five different grades. French, Hebrew and Arabic are also taught; there are evening classes in dressmaking and ceramics; and circles meet for stamp collecting, photography and bridge. ... etc was a strong hiking and picnic section until travel restrictions curtailed this activity.

Jerusalem's only swimming pool is another of YMCA's major attractions. The 88,000 gallons required to fill the 20 metre long mosaic-inlaid pool are pumped from three million gallon rainwater cisterns. Alisa Wirtz, one of Israel's finest swimmers, is the women's swimming instructor. Other facilities include volleyball and basketball fields, and a five acre athletic track as well as a grandstand seating 1,500.

The recent Israel tennis championships were played on the four clay tennis courts. One of the Y's best squash players is Egan Aluf Shaul Ramati. The air force has the only other squash team in the country but they have been defeated by the YMCA at all meetings. A YMCA team is also a member of the Jerusalem football league.

The YMCA is also Jerusalem's biggest social and community centre, and the municipality has reason to be grateful to the association. Some 600 school children are allowed to use the swimming pool during the summer without charge. There is also no charge for the cinema hall which the municipality's social department uses for weekly shows for underprivileged children. Important congresses and conferences are held here — most recently the World Congress of Jewish Physicians and the Conquest of the Desert Symposium. A 30,000 volume library in five languages — English, French, German, Arabic and Hebrew — is very much in demand, especially by Hebrew University students who have no access to their own libraries on Mount Scopus. Unique is the "Life of Jesus" library with 2,000 books on the subject: it makes the YMCA a valuable research centre.

Daily Tours

There are three tours a day to view the famous YMCA building: last year there were 28,000 visitors. The view from the 152 foot tower is magnificent; above it is the silent room reserved for prayer and meditation. Tall, goodlooking Membership Secretary Haig Mekhalian is in charge of sightseeing. Scion of an old Armenian family, most of whom are in the Old City, he has been in Jerusalem since 1936 and has a ten year association with the YMCA. He has long since given up counting the number of times he has climbed the tower, but he is especially proud of the carillon chamber with 35 bells, the heaviest of which weighs 2½ tons.

In the 60 room hostel on the two top floors live many U.N. officials and members of the YMCA staff who remained homeless after the Old City was occupied by Jordan.

The Programme Secretary, Rev. Herbert L. Minard, is co-manager with Mr. Leslie Putnam, the General Secretary of the YMCA. Before coming to Israel, Mr. Minard had done youth work for four years in Chunking. He is proud of the Jerusalem YMCA: "Where else in the world could we gather at one service leaders of the Coptic, Armenian and Abyssinian, Syrian and Greek Orthodox communities, shoulder to shoulder with Protestant groups?" He was referring to the combined Christian Community service held in the world week of prayer. He also recalled how former Mayor Auster met his Arab friends for the first time after the end of the mandate at a YMCA function. Much has happened in Israel since Allenby dedicated the YMCA building in 1933, and although the YMCA belongs to the world and still is a meeting place of religions and nations, it is the city of Jerusalem which is the main beneficiary.

ASHER S. BRAUNFELD

STAR-GAZING

VENUS remains above the horizon for between two and two and a half hours after sunset, adorning the firmament even after complete darkness has set in.

Jupiter is "in opposition" on the 8th of November and shows, therefore, its greatest brilliancy. Its brightness is then about 25 times that of an average first-magnitude star. With only binoculars its four big satellites are easily seen. If they were in any other part of the sky, they could be seen even with the naked eye, but since Jupiter outshines them, a light optical aid is needed. These satellites were detected by Galilei, a short time after he began to direct the newly invented telescope at the skies. He wrote that "these small bodies revolve about the very much larger mass of Jupiter in the same manner as Venus and Mercury and perhaps also the other planets revolve about the sun," thus forming a true image of our solar system as Copernicus had supposed it.

In the west and north-west respectively, we can still see, during the first evening hours, the large triangle formed by the stars Vega, Atair, Deneb (already described in detail).

In the east, the Twins and Orion rise at 10 p.m. at the beginning of the month and at 8 p.m. at the end. Orion's belt, consisting of three stars of equal brightness, about second magnitude, appear here in a position other than is familiar to the observer in a northern country, where they rise in a diagonal position. Here they rise in a vertical line, and only some time afterwards their direction begins to incline. A more explicit explanation of this phenomenon will have to be described elsewhere. JOSEF SMOIRA

Radio Review

Feature Styles

UNITED Nations Day was marked by a special broadcast over Kol Yisrael. It started with two brief, appropriate addresses, but its main constituent was a playlet on the work of the United Nations. The author seems to have been an American, or at any rate influenced by American radio feature style. This style is seldom represented in our programmes: at its best, it reaches moments of poetry; in any case, it is pitched at a high emotional level. The U.N. script was a good example. One narrator spoke for the achievements of the U.N. (notably Palestine, Kashmir and Indonesia), and another for its failures. There was a recurrent theme (a familiar device in American radio) which ran "Every man has a share in our company, and our accounts are complicated."

It is interesting to note that this feature did not suffer in its transition to Hebrew, and in fact proved very effective. Part of the credit is due to the excellent translation by Ephraim Kareli. Despite the hyper-melodramatic delivery of one of the narrators, the performance adequately brought out the lesson. The success of this presentation opens up interesting possibilities of adapting some of the masterpieces written by the leading American radio writers, such as Archibald Macleish, Norman Corwin and Mortan Wishengrad.

Kibbutz Anniversary

The same evening the U.N. feature was broadcast, we heard a programme devoted to the 25th anniversary of Kibbutz Maoz Hayim. Now, one thing of which we are not short is anniversary celebrations, and these are often faithfully reported over the air. There is, almost inevitably, a certain similarity between all these events so that, switching on this programme, it seemed reasonable to expect the usual speeches, songs and perhaps an interview or two. It was, therefore, an extremely pleasant surprise to find that a major effort had been made to set the festivities within an original framework. The actual on-the-spot recordings were incorporated within a simple story of a visitor's journey to Maoz Hayim and his conversations with members of the kibbutz.

As a result, the entire continuity gained interest, while the technical standard of recording appeared on a higher level than usual. The authorship was ascribed to "Dodo of Maoz Hayim." I cannot say whether the broadcast as performed was the finished work of Dodo; if so, there is a promising new radio writer, who gave us an intelligent and fresh approach to a hackneyed theme — from the bus queue at the beginning to the fascinating "Song of Water" at the close of the programme. Perhaps Dodo could be asked to contribute another feature on kibbutz life to Kol Yisrael.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Rubbatein (Rubber) songs (tomorrow at 9): 'Mother Nature' (Monday at 9): Darius Milhaud Concert (Tuesday at 9): '333 Metres' (Thursday at 6).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 297 M.; HAIFA: 240 M.; TEL AVIV: 413.5, 31.3 & 223 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.); 7.30, 12.00, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.50 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.00 Oriental Music. 8.45 Close Down. 10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.03 Programme for Housewife. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 3.00 "Kabalat Shabbat." 3.30 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Overture "Fingal's Cave" (Mendelssohn); "Le Cid" (Massenet); Symphony No. 4 (Tschaikowsky). 7.00 Variety (R). 7.30 Programme Announcements. 7.40 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Israel Songs. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 "Friday Night Concert: Overture "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana); London Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Bruno Walter; "Harold in Italy" (Berlioz); Boston Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Serge Koussevitzky. Soloist: William Primrose; Symphony No. 7 (Beethoven); National Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Antonr Paulist. 10.30 "Tunes of Israel" (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Broadcasting Concerto No. 2 (Bach); "Fresh" (Holberg); "Tune" (Grieg); Italian Serenade (Wolf-Roger); "Images" (Debussy). 9.30 Musical Quiz. 11.00 Concert Hall: Variations on a Nursery Tune (Dohnanyi); Symphony in Three Movements (Stravinsky). 11.40 Request Up. 12.30 Records (R). 1.00 Classical Theatre. 1.40 Contrast Recordings (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 4.30 Chess (R). 5.00 "Haver-it" Pop Programme. Announcements. 7.10 Talk. 7.20 Music (R). 7.40 Gramo in the Studio. 8.05 Questions & Answers, by S. Rosen. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.15 "Melaveh Malka." 9.45 Folk Dances (R). 10.00 Dance Music (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

485, 298, 214 & 43.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 4.00 p.m. Works by Niemeyer. 4.40 Music (R). 5.00 Programme for Youngsters. 5.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 5.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 6.45 Preclassical Music. 7.30 Legends. 8.30 Children's Hour. 8.00 Folk Dances. 8.15 Close Down.

Kol Zion Lagola (33.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Readings and Legends. 11.30 "Landmarks in Jewish Literature." 11.45 "Close Up."

Tomorrow: 11.15 Programme Highlight. 11.25 "Melaveh Malka." 11.35 "Behind the News." 11.45 Yaldei Yarkon.

ARMY PROGRAMMES: (41.6, 215, 225 & 179 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.45 Classic Works by Haydn & Mozart. 7.30 "Questions & Answers," by S. Rosen. 8.45 Saturday Night Programme. 9.40 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

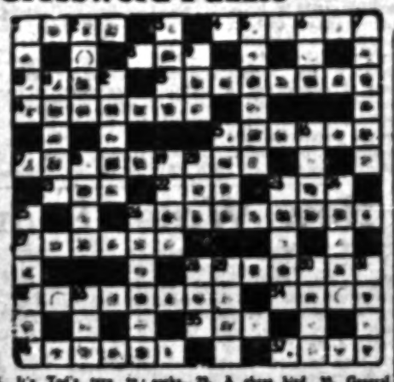
Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Story of a Film. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's News. 8.00 Classic Works by Mozart. 8.40 "Questions & Answers," by S. Rosen. 8.45 Saturday Night Programme. 9.40 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 9 9.30 p.m. (13, 16, 19 & 25 M.): "The Spring Microphone." Tomorrow: "Our Agents in Europe."

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (31.97 & 30.51 M.): 6.30 p.m. News. 6.35 News Talk. 6.45 Branch Athen.

Tomorrow: 5.30 News. 6.00 Parliamentary Review. 6.45 Programme Parade. 6.48 London Letter.

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1, It goes up and down the chimney. 6. Preserve. 8. A tired animal? 10. Could you read them in Exodus? 13. From almost makes a man brave. 14. Penetrating blows. 15. To the first. 17. Governed her Lord? 21. What jelly should do. 22. Bird in a border hat. 23. The embassy animal. 26. A light blow in prose, but you can suffer from it. 27. Harry on horseback. 28. American if new. French if not. 31. What we had here in America. 34. To us (it) is still circular. 35. Make a mark. 36. Does he kick when he loses? 37. A strong animal can stand the strain!

DOWN.—1, It's fattening when sub. 2. Used in the kitchen of Provence. 3. You'd find more in the city. 4. Not a big gain in show business. 5. You'd be quite happy walking on it. 7. Digging things up. 9. You can deal with it. 11. Old musical instruments. 12. Great can! 15. Step up. 16. For repetition of words. 18. Inferno Without? 19. A blow doesn't get the Colonel down. 20. Have what you've won! 23. Dream about. 24. Cowards will save their own. 25. Vessel to eat out of. 26. An evening party. 29. You wouldn't normally wear such socks. 29. A chess bird. 32. General consensus! 33. Where once you lived. 35. He's of a simple nature.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—1, B.U.-M.P. 4. Wash-r. 8. Tip. 10. Also. 13. Tuscans. 14. Mat-ade-r. 15. Park-er. 17. Kick-ner. 21. Nay. 22. Wee. 23. Lei. 26. Restorer. 27. Collar. 28. Admiral. 32. Tortoise. 34. Nose. 35. Pay. 36. H-one-st. 37. Fast.

DOWN.—1, Beau. 2. Mat. 3. T-i-e. 4. Author. 5. Sit. 7. Remark. 9. Per(sian). 11. La-tin. 12. Nanny. 15. Pier. 16. Kiss. 18. Tell. 19. Ewer. 20. Nor. 23. Lo-ch. 24. T-r-a-m. 25. S-ent-ch. 26. Ramps. 28. Arm. 29. Deal. 30. Rule. 31. Lob. 33. Ess.

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WE LIVE IN THE STREET

By Gerda W. Cohen

THE moment Mr. X stepped outside his own front-door, a kind of blindness descended on him: Mrs. X was wont to boast that she could eat off her kitchen floor — and though it would never enter the heads of Mr. or Mrs. to do such a thing, the tiles were scrubbed and polished. Baby X was scrubbed and polished too, and rushed to the clinic if a pimple appeared. Just outside their front-door, where Baby will soon be romping, stand a row of dust-bins. Mr. X., however, is so used to looking at uncovered garbage beneath his window that he literally does not see it any more.

He has acquired that self-protective blindness which corrupts all of us, sooner or later. At first we rant about the nuisances committed by our neighbour — the litter, the noisy hens and strident radio — but, since there's no help, let us swallow indignation and keep quiet. You can get used to anything in time. Instead of being shocked by dirt and disorder, we exclaim at finding a new suburb with adequate sanitation or a food-store approaching the average degree of cleanliness met with in the U.S. or England. Mass immigration automatically lowered hygienic standards. We are in danger of accepting these standards, as long as we can retire into a scoured and shining citadel at home; the blindness of Mr. X shields our sensibility while abroad in the town.

Cafe-patrons, as a previous article mentioned, keep up a "gentleman's agreement" with the management: a client does not poke around the kitchen, or enquire whether the cups have been washed in disinfectant. The customer enjoys his coffee without worrying about bacteria — and we go about the town without really paying heed to gutters blocked with refuse, fallen from that municipal poor relation, the ash-can. Our financial guardians have grown used to domestic sewage pouring down a highway — in fact, they no longer register surprise at any sign of Israel's being a backward Middle Eastern country.

Tar Barrels

This attitude can be observed in the official refusal to grant foreign currency for dust-bins; local sanitation departments hit upon the idea of halving tar-barrels, and constructing lids to fit. Why, then, are pavements lined with ancient broken-down hulks shedding their content at each puff of wind? The three city departments assured me that tar-barrels can be obtained at once by any resident; but of course the old one must be deemed unusable first, and there's no denying that half a rusty barrel — price IL3.500 — does not commend itself to people content with a pile of domestic garbage in the yard. Residents of new shikkunim can please themselves whether they buy or not — and luckily for the municipal stocks, they often don't worry about such refinements. It's a rare thing

Rubbish heap outside a popular restaurant.

to see a Jerusalem dust-bin complete with lid; the Municipality does not advertise that lids can be bought for IL1. — "If we let the public know, our reserve would vanish overnight." Taking into account the fact that diminutive half-barrels — shared between three families — fill up during a day, the widely-spaced visits of garbage-wagons don't exactly meet demand. Each new block of flats gave a chance to remedy the present system of front-door collection, but until our town-planners pay more than lip-service to public hygiene, cans yawning with filth will continue to litter the pavement.

Food Hawkers

Far be it from me to criticise on aesthetic grounds, or even hint at the possibility of diphtheria — the real danger arises because a good part of our eating and drinking goes on in the street. Unlike food sold over the counter, which can be washed or cooked before being committed to one's digestion, food hawked in the open goes straight into the unfortunate stomach. Judge my surprise when the Chief Sanitary Inspector of Tel Aviv declared — "We have refused licences to all food-hawkers, without exception." True, falafel was conspicuously absent from Allenby Street, but Carmel Market and the Central Bus Station harboured tribes of these gentlemen. Can't the Ministry prosecute anyone hawking without a licence? The Inspector burst out laughing: "Fine one in a hundred law-breakers, and he'll be back next day." Couldn't the Ministry of Trade prevent supplies reaching them, as it did with unclean food-shops? The Inspector stared at me, pitying such naivete. "Their supplies come from the Black Market; last time the police raided Black Market stalls, they got beaten up, so you can't expect a policeman to risk his skin on behalf of hygiene."

Tel Aviv, let it be stressed, is exceptionally progressive with regard to food-hawkers: Haifa and Jerusalem Municipalities adopted the principle that licensed hawking was better than illegal.

Although neither the Ministry of Health nor the local department of Social Welfare favoured the notion, it was decided in Jerusalem to issue permits only to "social cases" unable to find other work. In principle, the permit can be withdrawn if wares are left uncovered or if a vendor is suffering from a contagious disease; but evasion is rife, and lack of supervision abets laxity. Thus Jerusalem kerbstones are enlivened by a mixed crew of 220 food-hawkers numbering among them epileptics, cripples, and feeble-minded persons, while Haifa supports 223 of the profession who have not even the excuse of being "social cases." Assuming that starvation would overtake 443 citizens if such employment were debarred them, how account for the existence of over 400 persons (including 225 "social cases" in Jerusalem) licensed to sell everything except food and yet managing to earn their bread with a barrow-load of harberdashery?

Social Cases

It is a fond delusion that our "social cases" can be relied upon to conform with Health Ministry demands. The other day I heard a Jerusalem Health Inspector on his rounds trying to convince an epileptic wretch, who sells cakes in the bus station, that he must protect them against flies and dust, or the licence would be stopped. The man mumbled incoherently until quite a crowd gathered and the inspector went his way, mercifully casting a blind eye. If "social cases" must lead unproductive lives for want of proper work-shops or institutions, at least they should be confined to selling newspapers and not germ-traps.

It may be objected that Mr. X, the sort of person who wears a clean shirt and takes a shower every day, would not dream of buying a confection he suspects was made of rancid oil and wormy flour: no-one is forced to patronise street-hawkers. True enough: but just as insects and vermin obtrude in the most scrupulous household if the whole neighbourhood is infested, so does street-trading drag down standards of all food-handling. Dirt-loving creatures exist in one ecological unit, impossible of destruction by small-bit measures. For example: murine typhus is endemic in Israel; last year, there were 780 recorded cases of this acute flea-borne disease, and a grave increase was marked in the slum area of Tel Aviv. This happened because store-houses and food establishments wantonly disdain to exterminate the rats plaguing that district: rats carry the fleas — and the result followed inevitably. By dusting all immigrants with D.D.T. at the port of arrival Israel has escaped the scourge of louse-borne typhus. In the case of murine typhus, public welfare suffers from private apathy, abetted by the multiplying power of fourfooted creatures who naturally unite against the common foe.

Re-Education

Lack of hygiene can arise from two things — an environment which resists improvement, or inhabitants who do the same: indeed, the second factor is usually a by-product of the first, and even if the possibility of keeping clean is made available, slum-dwellers retain their habits; coal will be stored in the bath-tub, as the Tories complained when the London County Council installed this luxury in their workers' housing. We can blame war-damage, shortage of asphalt; no cash for repairs, as the reason for cobbled or muddy roads; but even the best-paved highway is not proof against pedestrians who treat it like a convenient dust-bin. The Jerusalem Sanitary Officer considered that the squad of 30 road-sweepers was quite adequate for the city's bus-tickets, ice-cream wrappers and old newspapers.

What, in effect, can we do? I doubt whether ex-slum families now settled in suburbs continue to employ their bathroom as a coal-cellar; people learn, and very young people learn quickly. One subject does not get enough attention in our school syllabus: before the children become inured and familiar with bad practice, let us teach them more hygiene — even at the expense of less time for isms and ideologies. In kindergarten, they learn how to brush teeth and wash their hands before eating: in addition, teach their parents — to boil milk, keep out flies, burn litter. If hygiene does not begin with personal awareness, all the legislation, inspectors, and press outcry will count for naught: you and I are no less blind than Mr. X.

This is the fourth in a series of articles on public health.

gardening notes

IF you have a sunny spot in your garden you can grow certain vegetables with success provided you do not plant them near large trees such as casuarina acacia, eucalyptus and Jerusalem pine.

For a small garden you need only a few gardening tools: a spade (et); or a hoe (maader); a rake (magrefah) not wider than 30 cm., if possible; a measuring rod and a piece of string to keep the rows straight; a trowel; and a watering can (mazpeah) or a garden hose (tainor) long enough to reach all parts of the garden.

If the soil is very heavy and rocky and has never been turned up before, the ground should first be loosened, then you can start to cultivate e.g. digging, manuring and raking. It is advised to add well-rotted stable manure to the soil and chemical fertilizers. Only if the soil is good and has been manured the past year can you start without this treatment. Under no circumstances plant vegetables in sandy soil without applying farmyard manure.

Spread a 5 cm. layer of manure (if possible cow manure) over the ground, spade or hoe in, 20-30 cm. deep and then smooth over with a rake. Mark out the beds (arugot). The suitable garden bed is 120 cm. in width with a small path, 30-40 cm. between every two beds. For this purpose drive small wooden stakes in the corners of each bed and tie a string around each one. Spread a thin and even layer of chemical fertilizers and hoe in, not too deeply. Rake all the beds until they are smooth and the garden is ready for sowing and planting vegetables. The finer and mellower you prepare the soil the better the vegetables will grow.

BEN GINAT

Pre-Winter Number

Originals to the POST by Yigael Gershoni.

CALLING ALL TOURISTS

Beth Shan—The House of Rest

THE story of Beth Shan (Beisan) where the bodies of King Saul and his son Jonathan were displayed in triumph by the Philistines almost 3,000 years ago, is the story of that most tenacious of animals, man himself.

For Beth Shan, which lies below sea-level on the approaches from the historic valley of Esdraelon to the River Jordan, is one of the world's oldest towns. It has been a magnet for almost every one of the many peoples who wrote their names in the history of the Near East, — cradle of civilization. Now, with its vivid reminders of long-dead nations and its potpourri of new inhabitants from the corners of the world, it is attracting hundreds of tourists who come to visit ancient Beth Shan in sleek new buses with foam-rubber seats and other newest conveniences.

Dating back to the dim era of pre-biblical history, Beth Shan has been conquered and destroyed again and again, only to rise up like a phoenix once more. Each of the peoples who in turn lived in Beth Shan left behind relics and today, within sight of the lively modern town, there rises a hill which is in reality a fabulous "layer cake" of archaeological wealth. Five layers — meaning five civilizations — are plainly visible, the earliest going back to the time of the Canaanites.

Stadia

The newest citizens of Beth Shan, Jewish immigrants who settled in the town after its Arab residents fled during the Israel War of Independence in 1948, have already added a symbol of their own culture — an open air amphitheatre. Their history was made this summer, when, for the first time, symphonic music was played in Beth Shan by the barnstorming Israel Philharmonic.

Not that the Israelis were the first to build stadia in Beth Shan. The town boasts the ruins of a great Roman amphitheatre built into a hill slope with the "layer cake" as an appropriate backdrop. Since the ancients were as fond of sports as of culture, there was a large hippodrome in the rich Graeco-Roman town of Jesus' time. The outline of the egg-shaped race course is still visible. Beth Shan, which slumbered during recent centuries, is growing again and becoming the centre of a network of Jewish villages watered by the Jordan and its tributaries. As yet, however, the new Beth Shan is but a sixth of the size of the city in the days of its glory. Far beyond the present city limits can be seen a twisting city wall. In a peaceful fig-grove away from the hustle-bustle of the immigrant town there is a colonaded street in a remarkable state of repair. Many of the shafts which held up the street roofing still stand, though there is no roof, no Romans to protect from the sun. Traces of shops and houses are visible along the street which leads to the crumbling remnants of a Roman bridge.

Architecture

Yet the tourist in search of relics of the past need not leave the Beth Shan of the present. Roman architectural fragments are set into the walls of a building in the centre of the town, and the public garden is sprinkled with memories of the Roman past.

But the Romans, the Egyptians and the other ancients who left remnants in Beth Shan are outclassed by the monks of Byzanthum who lived and worked in Beth Shan for the glory of God several hundred years after the beginning of the Christian era. The monks were men of great patience and, in their monasteries and churches, they laboriously put together intricate mosaic floors which still remain, their vibrant colours unimpaired, their impressionistic figures almost 20th century in style.

A visit to Beth Shan climaxes a trip, in effect, through the pages of the Bible. The broad road from the Mediterranean through the Valley of Esdraelon to Beth Shan passes within the shadow of eminous Megiddo (Armageddon), where the stables of King Solomon may still be seen and where, according to the New Testament, the last battle between the forces of good and of evil will one day be fought. The road passes, too, within sight of Mount Tabor, traditional site of the Transfiguration of Jesus, and Mount Gilboa, where Gideon defeated the Midianites.

When the ancient Israelites entered the Land of Canaan, the city was already occupied and the Bible relates that the tribe of Menasshe could not take Beth Shan because "its inhabitants had war chariots". After the Philistines gave battle to the troops of the tragic King Saul, it was to Beth Shan they returned to celebrate. And it was against Beth Shan that King David marched to avenge the honour of his people. His son Solomon rebuilt the razed city and it flourished. In the time of Jesus, Beth Shan was the capital of the Decapolis, a federation of ten splendid Graeco-Roman cities, and the Greek-speaking residents changed its name to Scytopolis.

But old names do not die in the Holy Land. When the Moslem conquerors swept over Palestine six centuries later, they restored the ancient name. Today, for the cherished relics of half a dozen civilizations and for Jewish refugees from a dozen countries, Beth Shan is truly what its name signifies — The House of Rest, The House of Security.

TH. F. M.

Holiday Rates Reduced

THE new rate of exchange of one Israel Pound for one Dollar which came into force at the beginning of this week, is the latest move to reduce the cost of your vacation in Israel.

You will especially benefit by availing yourself of the facilities granted to you under the STI (Service for Tourists in Israel) scheme. With an STI Letter of Credit, obtainable at all banks and top-grade hotels, you are entitled to:

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BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

LETTING GEORGE DO IT

You have to trust your vulnerable opponent's bidding; but you can't trust his play, especially when he is the declarer and his name is Howard Schenken. If you want to have fun on defence against him, you have to be able to enjoy your own dishonfiture — as Sam Fry did on the following deal.

East dealer, both sides vulnerable. North-South had 40 on score.

East	South	West	North
1S	1NT	4D	—
—	2NT	—	—

West opened the six of diamonds, and South won East's jack with the queen. It wasn't difficult to read the spade situation and it was not hopeful. The very first spade lead would reveal matters just as clearly to East, who would cling to all his spades and refuse to take the ace until the fourth round of the suit. That would keep dummy from bringing in the long spade — without which Schenken could not make two no-trump. So the problem was to persuade East to part with a "useless" spade.

Schenken returned his three of diamonds. West won and played a third round of the suit to extract South's ace, and sure enough Fry discarded a spade. That let declarer force out the ace of spades and win the fourth round in dummy, so as to cash the fifth one that rounded out the total of eight tricks.

A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE

NEW ORLEANS. — News travels fast, and the news from here is that "A Streetcar Named Desire," portraying the old French quarter of this town and film version of the Pulitzer Prize-winning and New York Drama Critics Award production, will go to Israel very soon. The first screen to be honoured with this terrific Warner Bros. film will be Tel Aviv's Chen Cinema.

More dazzling than her performance in "Gone With The Wind," Vivien Leigh as the neurotic Blanche, makes the screen version even more powerful than the original Tennessee William's Broadway stage production.

This, together with Marlon Brando's exciting performance as her brother-in-law Stan, makes this a never-to-be-forgotten film.

Warner Bros.' "Streetcar Named Desire" has won not less than 5 (five!) Academy Awards ("Oscars") this year and is expected to be this year's Israel screen sensation.

(Advt.)

Plenty of Peanuts

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

IT was exciting to see the peanut crop harvested; mountains of the dried plants were heaped together and among the piles sat groups of Yemenite men and women removing the nuts from the shrubs. There were bushels and bushels of the nuts and loads of the packed sacks piled by the roadside for hauling by truck. This wonderful nut can now come out of the kids'-treat class to make basic food for the family. It is rich in proteins, fats, and vitamins, and when roasted (takes only a couple of minutes or so in your wonder pot), fresh they are crunchy and flavourful. The definition of "Will Power" as you may know is "To eat just one peanut!".

But this year let us bring the peanuts to the pot, and grace our cookery with extra flavour and food value. Here's a dish I had today at a friend's home: it was a meal-in-one and superb too!

Nutty-Spaghetti

Boil spaghetti in plenty of salt water. Drain. Add ketchup or your own homemade tomato sauce. Fry green and red peppers lightly in margarine. Add to the mixture. Garnish with plenty of freshly-roasted peanuts. Serve hot with a glass of sherry.

Peanut Scallop

Cut cooked cauliflower, or celery stalks or vegetable marrow (kusa), or a combination, into a greased baking dish. Dot with margarine. Sprinkle with chopped peanuts. Repeat until baking dish is almost full. Cover with 1 cup medium white sauce (made of milk, grated onion, flour and fat). Top with soft bread crumbs and dot with margarine. Bake in a hot oven until brown.

Peanuts in Salads

Any time you make a salad that is dressed with mayonnaise — be it potato salad or a cabbage salad or any other, of vegetable or fruits — just think it over: will peanuts be good in this? You'll find that almost every time this natty nut will do wonders in improving your dish and rounding out your meal.

Peanuts In Baking

The flavour of peanuts is not the same as that of other nuts such as almonds or walnuts, and therefore you should not expect the same taste sensation in substituting the one for the other. However, you'll find that peanuts are very good in most baking, tarts, cakes or cookies, so don't hesitate to use them.

Quick Peanut Cookies

½ cup (or ½ cup sugar) 1 egg (or powder); 2 tspn. vanilla; 2 cups flour; 2 tspn. baking powder; ½ tspn. salt; 2 tbspn. milk; ½ cup chopped peanuts.

Cream together sugar and fat. Beat egg; add. Add vanilla. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt; add. Mix well. Shape into 2 rolls about two inches in diameter; wrap in waxed paper (the margarine covers are just fine). Chill until firm. Slice very thin. Place on greased pan. Brush with milk; sprinkle with nuts. Bake in hot oven for about 8 minutes.

Peanuts in Sandwiches

Peanuts make a hearty sandwich because of their high food value. Chop them up and mix with chopped dill or sweet pickles (make your own of cucumbers, onions and other vegetables, cooked with spices and vinegar and sugar) and mayonnaise. Serve on white bread with a slice of lettuce.

Peanuts (or peanut butter too) are very good when chopped up and added to cottage cheese and moistened with a little lebenia for a satisfying sandwich.

In a Hot Main Dish

What to serve for lunch? Well, we've got another potato ration! So let's mash them and add milk. Then lightly fry peanuts in margarine and sprinkle the nutmeats over top of the potatoes. Serve with a pimiento (gamba) and cucumber salad made with French dressing. Finish off with a sugared grapefruit and you have a hearty meal containing all the nutriments you need in a well-balanced diet.

Are you having a rice dish for a meal? Here again you toss in your lightly fried or freshly roasted hot peanuts to garnish and glamourize your dish.

But that's not all. Your meat ration needs stretching? Put it through the food chopper along with some oatmeal and onion. Just before putting it into the frying pan, shape a few coarsely chopped peanuts into your meat ball. Fry quickly. The nutty flavour does wonders.

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MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS

THE SUEZ CANAL IN WORLD AFFAIRS. By Hugh J. Schonfield. 174 pp. illustrated 15/-. Constellation Books, London.

By NORMAN BENTWICH

Mr. Schonfield is an expert on the Suez Canal, and has already written two lively books connected with that subject. In this new and up-to-date book, which is no less lively, he has set out to give a history of the Canal in its relation to world affairs. This book then is a short history of Mediterranean politics for the better part of a century.

The author starts with the grant of the concession for digging the Canal, given in 1855 by the Khedive Mohammed Pasha Al-Said to "My attached friend, Ferdinand de Lesseps, of high birth and elevated rank." And he ends with a chapter on the position of the Canal during the war between Israel and the Arab States in 1948 and during the armistice. Other chapters deal with the Egyptian question during the latter part of the 19th century, the German *Drang nach Osten*, the defence of the Canal in the first world war, the question of excluding Italian ships from the passage of the Canal in the war between Italy and Ethiopia 1935-1936, and the defence of the Canal in the second world war. His writing is concise as well as lively, and he has an independent judgment about world affairs.

The book is full of interesting information. Mr. Schonfield tells, for example, how Port Said was built on land reclaimed by filling in marshes of Lake Menzaleh with the material excavated from the harbour at the Mediterranean end of the Canal. He tells how in the first world war the Turks were as confident and cock-sure that they would conquer Egypt by advancing across the Sinai Desert, as Mussolini was confident in the second world war that he would conquer Egypt by advancing from the Libyan Desert to the Nile Delta. It is striking to learn that the traffic in the Suez Canal has steadily risen, and was never so high as in the last two years. In 1950 and 1951 the total number of vessels passing through the Canal was nearly double the total of the years 1936-1939. That was due to the great increase in tanker traffic, which was affected by the closing of the refinery at Abadan and the completion of the oil-pipe line from Saudi-Arabia to Sidon.

The part of Egypt in the control and technical services of the Canal has been greatly increased by the agreement made between the Suez Canal Company, and the Egyptian Government in 1949. The number of Egyptian directors was raised from two to seven, and the allowance to the Egyptian Government from gross profits was also increased; while four-fifths of the vacancies in the technical staff and nine-tenths of vacancies in the administrative staff were reserved henceforth for Egyptians. The Chairman of the Company said in 1951:

We use our utmost endeavours to be for Egypt, first, the most useful screen between that country and the great world interests which the Suez Canal has to satisfy, and secondly, an active instrument of the economic and social development of the province which the Canal has restored to life.

In his chapter headed "Aftermath," which deals with the problems of the Canal in the Israel War, the author ventures a judgment:

The War should never have been fought, and with some good-will and understanding on both sides an honourable settlement could have been arrived at.

The remark does credit to his idealist outlook. But is was not as simple as all that.

The proof-reading appears to have been somewhat hurried. There are mistakes of spelling and punctuation; and occasionally the grammar is at fault. The reference on page 132 to the 'Arabic Official Journal' appears to be the same as the previous reference to the Official Journal of the Egyptian Government. And on page 91 the author mentions a speech of Mussolini in 1939, when he made a claim for Italy against France to control of the Canal; and adds that the speech "struck a note which is curiously up-to-date in its references to Bolshevism and the need for a foreign loan"; but the remarks of Mussolini on those points are not quoted.

The book has useful appendices giving the text of the original concession and the charter of concession, articles of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 concerned with the defence of the Canal, statistics of the traffic of the Canal from 1869-1951, and the text of the International Convention of 1888. And lastly it contains some good illustrations and maps.

Literary Prizes For New Immigrants

A literary contest for new immigrants, sponsored by 'Am Oved,' the Tel Aviv publishing house of the Histadrut, resulted, as already briefly reported, in a great number of stories and other contributions submitted by some 80 immigrants in ten different languages.

The prizes were divided among the following six participants:

A. [illegible], of Tel-Yeruham, aged 30, immigrated from Rumania, for his story: "From There — to Tel Yeruham";

Pearl Weissenberg, of Mishmar Hashiv'ah, aged 22, immigrated from Germany, for her story "Mishmar Hashiv'ah";

Zecharia Nissim, of the "Jerusalem Corridor," aged 18, immigrated from the Yemen, for his story "My Way in the Land";

Avraham Karpinowitz, of Tel Aviv, aged 29, immigrated from [illegible] via Cyprus, for his story "[illegible]";

[illegible], of Kiryat [illegible], aged 48, a rabbi and writer from Hungary, for his story "Ovadia buys himself a Wife," and

[illegible] Marcus, of Mekor Hayim, Jerusalem, aged 42, for her story "[illegible]."

A selection of about 27 of the stories submitted in the contest has been published in a volume entitled "Sh'vatim" (Tribes), edited by Brakha Habas.

Italian Peasants' Conversion

HA'NAVI MI-SAN NICANDRO (The Prophet of San Nicandro). By Pinhas Lapide. Massada, Jerusalem. 200 pp.

There is nothing as exceptional in this most unliterarily written document as the facts themselves pertaining to the amazing history of the San Nicandro proselyte Jewish community.

Less than a hundred souls believed in Donato Manduzio as their prophet, and he preached a primitive Judaism, old as the Scriptures themselves. They could have become a splinter, Jewish-like sect believing in a false Messiah, but what redeemed them was the establishment of connections with the real Jewish world through the efforts of their discoverer, the author, Pinhas Lapide. It was nine years ago, when serving in the Jewish Brigade, that he drove his jeep into a backwoods mountain village in Southern Italy, and not even he could have guessed then that events would bring the community to Israel and establish them in "Alma" of the Galilee.

Donato Manduzio had dreams, as religious leaders of his kind do, and out of these dreams came the legend that the new Jews of San Nicandro were descendants of Marannos, nine or ten generations back. He also dreamed of a "rod that would come forth from the stem of Jesse" who would

Parents and author after Brith Milah of Phineas Bonfitto, first Israel-born baby of the Italian converts' community in Galilee.

bring them the redemption and quoted the prophets and Job. Overcoming an earlier weakness in character which made him an egotistical, local despot, he became a symbol of benevolence and peace. It took intense faith and courage to remain a Jewish proselyte when the fascist anti-Jewish laws were at their height, and yet, shepherding his flock through the greatest of dangers, he lived to see their liberation but not to ascend to the land.

It is in the hearts of the Aminadavs and the Rehavams in the Galilean hills that his visions and teachings live on.

DOV VARDI

Panorama of World Literature

TOLDOT HA'SIFRUT HA'KLALIT (History of General Literature). By Yehuda A. Klausner. Vol. II: The Middle Ages. Newman, Tel Aviv. XII, 490 pp.

This is the second of four volumes of a world history of literature in Hebrew. The first volume, dealing with ancient times, appeared in 1944, and a second edition of that volume was published last year. The present volume, devoted to the Middle Ages, deals with all the Christian literatures of the East (Aramaic, Syriac, Coptic, Ethiopic, Armenian, Georgian, etc.), Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hebrew, Indian, Chinese, Japanese literatures and those of mediaeval Europe.

Whereas European literature has been treated as a unity and its scope in time has been confined to the end of the Middle Ages, the scope of Oriental literature in time (with the exception of Hebrew literature) extends to the end of the 18th century, because after the close of the Middle Ages these Oriental literatures did not exercise any influence upon European literature, nor were they influenced by the latter.

This very scholarly work is remarkable for its comprehensiveness. It offers a careful evaluation of the finest works in verse and prose of the period, written by the poets, novelists, historians and other authors of both East and West, a formidable task to be undertaken by a single scholar. Many aspects and problems are still unclarified, and the author had to do much independent research, since even in English, French or German there are few authoritative and comprehensive histories of mediaeval literature.

Mr. Klausner has succeeded in giving a concise picture of the various stages of development, delineating the main currents and trends not only of the well-known literatures of mediaeval England, Germany and France, but also of other European and Eastern peoples, notably the Scandinavian, Byzantine or Slavonic literatures which are dealt with extensively. The Hebrew literature of the Middle Ages, which contains some of the most profound and inspiring products of the human spirit, is presented with much acumen and clarity. Numerous bibliographical references enhance considerably the value and usefulness of this long-needed work, a true magnum opus.

HAIM SCHWARZBAUM

Chess

OCTOBER 31, 1952

Problem No. 760
Lars Larsen, Denmark.
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Mate in Three (9+8)
Ka6; Qa6; Ke5, Kb6; Pb5, d6, e2, f2, f6.
Kd5; [illegible]; Pa2, c3, c4, c5, d4.

SOLUTIONS
Problem 695 (Jungwirth): 1.Kc5!
Problem 696 (Colonelli): 1.Kg6 [illegible]
[illegible]

HELSINKI 1952
Game No. 3.

[illegible] (Yugoslavia)
(4th round, [illegible])

1.d4-Nf6 2.c4-e6 3.Nc3-Bb4 4.Bg5-Be7 5.e3-h6 6.Bh4 ... [illegible] ... Resigned.

THE LAST ROUND AT HELSINKI

The dramatic [illegible] in the finals of the Olympiad [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] of the British team, in "Chess":

"The U.S.S.R. needed 3.5 points to make certain of first place irrespective of [illegible] [illegible] ... denly the Yugoslavs realised that second prize was in danger. Trifunovic and Pirc finished early, but Gligoric and Rabar, needing 1.5 points between them, struggled on all through the evening session, resuming again the next morning ... adjourned again at 2 p.m.... Gligoric [illegible] to king, rook and bishop against king and rook, which is a theoretical draw but can be won in certain positions (it was actually won by Smyslov against Bronstein in the U.S.S.R. championship in 1949). Rabar patiently waited until he could apply the fifty-move rule. At lunch-time 38 of these 50 had been played, and Gligoric showed the adjourned position to the other Yugoslav players. They analysed frantically and found a forced mate in exactly twelve moves. Great jubilation — until they went back to the board and found that they had been analysing the wrong position! Rabar plodded on and on all afternoon, trying to make something of an extra doubled pawn in the ending with opposite-coloured bishops. Then he overreached himself and O'Kelly refused a draw. Finally, after 14.5 hours play and 118 moves, just before the final banquet, they gave up trying — and Argentina were second.

So the final order at Helsinki was 1.U.S.S.R., 2.Argentina, 3.Yugoslavia — but not without some [illegible] [illegible] ... The U.S.A. suffered from the [illegible] failure of Evans and Reshevsky ... [illegible]

The tournament went smoothly without in any way reflecting, as some feared it might, the political tension in the world outside. That English and Germans, Americans and Hungarians, Russians and Yugoslavs, could meet, talk, exchange [illegible] and at the end of the tournament congratulate each other on their performances—this seems a good deal."

ISRAEL PROBLEMISTS ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the I.P.A. will take place on Saturday, November 15, at 2 p.m. in Haifa Chess Club (48 Rehov Herzl). Composers, solvers and sympathisers are kindly cordially invited to attend.

Letter from London

By OLIVIA MANNING

The fact that Christmas is approaching turns one's thoughts to that eternal problem of children's gifts, the most difficult being gifts for children with whom we are not very closely acquainted. Our nearer relatives tend to suffer something useful, because we know the difficulties of keeping them well dressed and shod at present-day prices. Those less well known to us are luckier. We must take it for granted that all their mundane wants are provided for from a bottomless purse and only luxuries can be offered. For the younger ones there is an endless variety of toys at prices that make one look twice at the ticket, then gasp. For the elder there is that eternal solution of the gift problem, a book. But which of the thousands of young people's books being published today (not cheaply, either) will be the right one?

This year brings us a remarkable book by a very famous writer which no one can possibly have read before. An ideal present from all aspects—*Our Exploits at West Poley* by Thomas Hardy (Oxford University Press, 25/-). How did a book by a writer of this eminence remain unpublished for so long; and how did Hardy, of all people, come to write a book for children?

A Hardy 'First'

The year was 1883. The editor of an American paper called 'Youth' was on the look-out for juvenile fiction and, for some reason that will never be known, decided to write to the well known English novelist Thomas Hardy for something that would appeal to his young readers. It is rather as though the editor of the 'Eagle' sent off for a contribution from Mauriac. Hardy-lovers who remember that incident in 'Jude the Obscure' where the sad little boy nick-named 'Father Time' hangs his unwanted little brothers and sisters by their necks from hooks in a cupboard will wonder what Hardy might think suitable for the young. However, needing money as all writers have always done, he responded with a will. He promised his 'best efforts to please' and decided on 'a healthy tone, suitable to intelligent youth of both sexes' and eventually sent in 'Our Exploits at West Poley.'

Hardy himself could not have been very satisfied with his first version of the story for he altered the proofs a good deal; the editor could not have been satisfied at all for, after announcing 'Our Exploits,' he ended by leaving the MS. on the files unprinted. It was eventually published in an obscure Boston journal called 'The Household,' devoted to the 'Interests of the American Housewife' who can have got little satisfaction from Hardy's children's tale. The chief thing against it from the 'Youth' editor's view was no doubt the fact that what Hardy described as 'a sufficiently apparent moral' is not the sort of moral to make life easier for the young. 'Our Exploits' makes only too clear the fact that you can rarely do good to one section of a community without doing harm to another, with the additional proof that rural people can be unscrupulous and rural capitalists particularly so. Indeed, poor Hardy was too intelligent for the job. He saw life too steadily and whole; he was altogether too adult to provide the right moral tone of the children's book in which white is white and black is black and never the twain shall merge.

The story is that of a group of boys who, finding a small water-course, divert it for the good of one village only to find that by doing so they have deprived another village of its supply. There are adventures in caves, suspense while people nearly drown, self-sacrifice, mischief and all the right ingredients of the boys' thriller of the period but, alas, not the 'right moral tone.' Its discovery by Professor Purdy, who is working on the official Hardy bibliography, has led to its publication by the Oxford Press, a future which Hardy himself would scarcely have foreseen for it. Now, a pleasant and rather expensive book, it can be purchased in October by some grown-up who, after enjoying it himself, can present it to an intelligent adolescent in December. An excellent arrangement.

Nuns and the Devil

Hardy's book is not as sensational as it might be; Aldous Huxley's new publication—another exploration of the 17th century in the manner of 'Grey Eminence'—could scarcely be less sensational. Even his greatest admirers have read it with the fascination of disgust.

'The Devils of Loudun' (Chatto and Windus, 18/-) were devils that would have delighted any present day psychiatrist. They entered into a crippled nun, mother superior of a convent, and were soon adopted by her lesser nuns until the whole convent was in an uproar that attracted an audience from far and wide. When questioned, the devils said they had been sent by a handsome, lustful and arrogant priest called Urbain Grandier; and Fr. Grandier's well used charms—only powerful friends had kept him in his position—may well have been the solution of the whole mystery. The crippled abbess, if scorned, got her revenge, for the priest was tortured and burnt at the stake. Grandier, finally persuaded that his friends could not save him, turned to the God whom he had too long rejected, and died in saintly humility.

The whole story is written with Huxley's strong sensuality and loathing of humanity while the religious aspect of a century that produced Pascal, St. Vincent de Paul and St. Francois de Sales is completely discounted.

Life and Letters

Holmes — Laski Letters

If not as important as the famous Holmes—Pollock letters, the forthcoming publication of the correspondence between Mr. Justice Holmes and Professor Harold Laski will be a major event of the season. Edited by Mark de Wolfe Howe, the collection will be published in two volumes by Harvard University Press.

The correspondence begins in 1916 when Laski, then in his 20th year, left America to return to England, to accept an invitation to join the academic staff of the London School of Economics. To judge from samples published in the September issue of "The Atlantic," the letters promise to shed new light on the political and intellectual scene in England between the wars, and on the reactions of the great American judge, who was then already in his 80s, to the vivid and outspoken descriptions of his young friend and admirer.

H.U. in "The Times"

"Home of Jewish Scholarship," and "Difficulties Defied in Jerusalem" are the headlines the London "Times" (October 21) gives to a comprehensive article by Professor Norman Bentwich.

The article begins by stating that the Hebrew University illustrates Toynbee's 'law of challenge and response.' After a survey of the difficulties resulting for the University and the National Library from the loss of their home on Mt. Scopus and its present organization and financial problems, the article concludes: "The university is becoming for the Jews everywhere what Athens was in the Hellenistic age for all who spoke Greek, and what Oxford and Cambridge have been for the English-speaking peoples."

Botany of the Bible

"Plants of the Bible," by Harold and Alma Moldenke (Chronica Botanica Co., $7.50) is a new publication which according to a review in "Time" magazine (Oct. 20) tries to identify every plant mentioned in the Bible and to settle such old controversies as those concerning "lilies of the field," the "rose of Sharon," or the hyssop and the manna. We also learn that the "apple" which caused the downfall of Adam, may not have been an apple at all.

Distinction for Geologist

At the recent International Geological Congress held in Algiers, which was attended by delegates from many countries including USSR and China, Professor L. Picard, Jerusalem, was elected chairman of the section on general geology. The other sections were headed by delegates from Britain, the United States, and France.

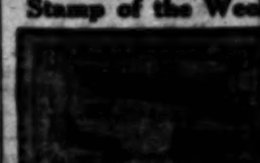
Athens Honours Fleming

Sir Alexander Fleming, Nobel prize winner for his penicillin discovery, was made an Associate Member of the Athens Academy last week. At the ceremony he was given a branch cut from an olive tree under which Plato is said to have taught.

Hon. Degree for Diamond Magnate

In convocation at Oxford last week, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers Ltd. and of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa. Tribute was paid to Sir Ernest's munificence towards S. African universities and the fight against tuberculosis.

Stamp of the Week



The Grand Coulee dam, one of the greatest engineering marvels in the world, was one of the President Roosevelt's pet projects because he wanted to bring life to a desert in America's Northwest and supply more cheap electric power to the nation.

Work started 19 years ago. The first thing was to build a base for the dam which would harness the Columbia River. To do that took 21,000,000 tons of cement.

The dam helped to power the plant which made the first atom bomb. But its greatest use will be for more peaceful work in orchards, market gardens and cattle pastures which its waters will nourish.

Perforation 11 by 10½; [illegible] value 3 cents; price in London, 3d. [illegible] Express Service

Builders' Journal

Habniya Veshikun (Contractor and Builder), No. 3 (August 1952).

This new organ of the central organization of building contractors is introduced by an interview with the chairman, Mr. Abramsky, on topical problems of the building industry. It contains an article on developments in 1951, which estimates the number of people in need of housing at 300,000; in another article it is stated that foreign currency required for labour is six times higher in the textile or leather industry than in the building industry. Other contributions deal with local building materials, the tender system, and the building cost index.

The Critic's Mill

"The little magazines," says F.O. Matthiessen in his new book "The Responsibilities of the Critic" (Oxford University Press, New York, $5) "now seem to be giving rise to the conventions and vocabulary of a new scholasticism and to be not always distinguishable from the philological journals which they abhor. The names of the authors may be modern, but the smell is old. The trouble is that the terms of the new criticism, its devices and strategies and semantic exercises, can become as pedantic as any other set of terms if they are not handled as the means to fresh discoveries but as counters in a stale game."

"But what can you do," observes a reviewer in "The New York Times," when each coterie critic has to have his turn strewing words such as "ambivalent" and "dichotomy" and "conceptual" and "accruals" and "coagulations" through a critique of Melville, James, Proust, Joyce, Kafka, Yeats, and T. S. Eliot? Even these sound a little fresher, at that, than reviews full of double-coupled barbarisms such as "vivid and absorbing," "significant and penetrating," "raffish and entertaining," don't they?"

Novelist's Anniversary

Leo Perutz, prominent writer of historical fiction in the German language, will be 70 on Sunday. With his first novel, "The Third Bullet," the story of a German mercenary in the army of Cortez, published in 1914, he secured his place among the writers of that Periclean period in Austrian letters. Numerous later novels confirmed the promise held out in his first work.

In Tel Aviv, where Perutz settled in 1938, he wrote a mathematical theory of bridge which is said to have demolished the Culbertson system, and a novel set in the period of the "High Rabbi Loew" of Prague, shortly to be published in Hebrew. As active as ever, he is at present engaged in a book on Leonardo da Vinci. In addition to his literary achievements, Leo Perutz is a well-known expert and collector of antique glass and jewellery.

Th. F. M.

Books in Time

A long list of books to be published in Britain between now and March includes the following titles which will be of special interest to readers in Israel:

Stephen Spender's book on Youth Aliya, "Learning Laughter: Voyage to Israel" (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 12s.)

C. R. Attlee: Memoirs (Heinemann, 25s.)

Samuel I. Rosenman: Working with Roosevelt (Hart-Davis, 25s.)

Sir Leonard Woolley: Spadework (Lutterworth, 12/6)

Gustav Janouch: Conversations with Kafka (Verschoyle, 8/6)

Kingsley Martin: Harold Laski (Gollancz, 20/-)

J. C. Smuts: Jan Christian Smuts (Cassell, 25s.)

Francis Williams: Ernest Bevin (Hutchinson, 21s.)

A. A. Mendilow: Time and the Novel (Nevill, 15s.)

Shlomo Barer: The Magic Carpet (Secker & Warburg, 18s).

INTERVIEW WITH AMERICA

FACES IN THE CROWD: INDIVIDUAL STUDIES IN CHARACTER AND POLITICS. By David Riesman, in collaboration with Nathan Glazer. Yale University and O.U.P. 741 pp. 52/-

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

Mr. Riesman is the Kinsey of American social life. Kinsey, it will be recalled, used his interview technique to discover what the average American thought, and above all felt, about sex. Mr. Riesman and his team of investigators have set out to discover what Americans think and feel about each other, about their work, their neighbours, their culture and their politics. The technique they have adopted is, to be sure, more elaborate.

Kinsey got his results by gripping his victims firmly by the hand, looking straight into their eyes, and shooting a rapid stream of highly personal questions at them. Mr. Riesman and his team have gone in for long, cosy parlour chats. They have also cut down on mere mass production. Where Kinsey assembled 12,000 test cases, they have been content with a mere 180, and of these only 21 have been expanded into full-length "portraits," with complete personal biography, family and social background, milieu questionnaires, interviewers' notes and comments, and overall critical portraiture by the Commander-in-Chief.

The result is *Faces in the Crowd*, a mountain of a book, embodying the devoted labours of one of the most hard-working and intelligent teams of sociologists ever to exist. It tells us all, or nearly all. After reading it, one has the feeling of having been led behind the scenes. One also feels a trifle exhausted.

Patterns of Behaviour

The conceptual technique used (or should it be "utilised"?) in this giant operation was worked out by Mr. Riesman in an earlier work called *The Lonely Crowd*. It rests upon a distinction between three basic types, or "patterns" of behaviour: tradition-directed, inner-directed and outer-directed. The first seems to be associated in the main with older immigrants from Europe and their children, who were still brought up in the ancient way; the second with what is usually called the Puritan attitude; the third with the modern, group-style form of living.

A Marxist might suggest that these distinctions are somehow related to the Hegelian triad, or anyhow to the historical sequence: mediaeval, capitalist, socialist. But Marxism is taboo in America, so I will say no more about it. It does strike one, though, on wading through this colossal work of group enterprise that it contains a certain amount of subtle propaganda for the third, "other-directed," type of existence; a bias of which "Time" magazine and General Eisenhower presumably would not approve.

The Stevenson Touch

Mr. Riesman hails from Chicago, and one catches in his diction and his cast of mind something of the mellifluous style and the advanced liberalism of that other Chicagoan, Adlai Stevenson. His ideal is the "autonomous" personality, by which he means the kind of person who can manage to exist, and keep on an even keel, without either traditional religious sanction or harsh Puritanical training. It is the philosophy of John Dewey; and a very estimable philosophy it is, though there is now a reaction against it. Perhaps all American liberals, from Governor Stevenson to Mr. Riesman, would be better off if they had the courage to admit that their liberalism is really a modernized form of socialism.

However that may be, the book has scholarly values which are not dependent on its philosophical allegiance. It is, to begin with, immensely thorough. The 21 interviewees really do come to life, although it must be added that in the process they are very nearly stripped of their skins. This may sound paradoxical, but lobsters have been known to survive boiling. It is at least conceivable that a human being could survive the full Riesman treatment and still emerge more or less intact and with all his faculties in the right place. Personally I should not care to have to go through the process, and find myself sized up for all posterity in one of the learned appendices concocted by Mr. Riesman's bright young investigators, but that is perhaps no more than a sign of European flabbiness.

In any case there is no danger of detection. Anonymity, or pseudonymity, is strictly preserved. Still, if I were the well-known Hollywood script writer here called "Shelton," who has his skin expertly removed in the Preface, I fancy I should squirm a bit. "Shelton," we are informed, is a type fairly common in Hollywood. He is superficially cynical, but easily manipulated, a would-be inside-dopester always under some outside influence: "timid toward the supposedly highbrow milieu of the interviewer, he is yet drawn to his own vulgarities by an equal fear of losing the common touch."

High-Brow and Low-Brow

I have quoted the sentence because it is typical of the book's manner. Mr. Riesman and his team are clearly on the side of the angels. I have no doubt they are opposed to every kind of racial intolerance, contemptuous of the Stalinists, familiar with the latest European literary models, deeply versed in the techniques of sociology, psychoanalysis and education, and considerably in advance of their fellow-citizens. At the same time one suspects that their brisk, efficient, highly intelligent approach is at times just a shade remote from the sentiments of the Harlem charwomen, New England schoolboys and Polish-born workers whose portraits they have drawn for us.

They are clearly at their best with the descendants of recent Central European Jewish refugees (all, by some coincidence, of the modern, "other-directed" type). There is a revealing story in the book about an ultra-modern social centre, set up in Harlem for the benefit of under-privileged mothers, which somehow didn't quite click: the potential customers seemed to prefer Congressman Marcantonio's corrupt political machine. Maybe the reason was that Marcantonio's language was more easily comprehensible. Also, he talked politics, i.e. dealt with educational and other issues in their real present-day framework. There is something slightly absurd about a group of high-minded liberal educationalists in Harlem trying to ignore politics and be strictly rational: a typical delusion of the academic intelligentsia.

America's Changing Face

It is the measure of this book's importance that it provokes a certain amount of criticism. Most books are hardly worth reading, let alone reviewing. *Faces in the Crowd* is both readable (in part) and significant (all of it). It contains some excellent full-length portraitures, a somewhat excessive percentage of technical jargon, and some interesting, though tentative, speculation about the future of American culture.

That future, it is gently hinted, will involve more "other-directedness," i.e. less competition, less rugged individualism, and more community-life, with the social attitudes that go with it: concern for one's neighbours and readiness to cooperate. Traditional religious education is clearly losing its hold. So is Puritan idealism and its heritage, the tyranny of conscience. But popular applause — being welcomed and approved by others — is no effective substitute. That is perhaps why Americans, being more "modern" than Europeans and Easterners, seem at times less secure. It is an interesting thought.

The Holy Diego from Alcala (18th Century)

From a recent exhibition of Mexican Art from 1500 B.C. till today at the Liljevalch Gallery in Stockholm.

EXHIBITION

OILS ◆ WATER COLOURS
GOUACHES ◆ DRAWINGS

By MARTA RIBAS

Y.M.C.A. Board Room.

from November 1 to 9. Open daily 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

Opening on Sat., Nov. 1 at 9 p.m.

Defence Service Ordinance, 1949

Order for men to Report for Registration, Medical and other Examinations to Determine Fitness for Defence Service.

By virtue of the power vested in me in accordance with paras 4 (D) and 5 (F) of the Defence Service Ordinance, 1949, I hereby order as follows:

Interpretation. 1. "Permanent Resident" means, in this Order—a man permanently resident in an area under the jurisdiction of the State of Israel, born between April 4, 1935 and December 27, 1935, both inclusive.

Reporting for Medical and Other Examinations to determine fitness for Defence Service 2. Every Permanent Resident is ordered to report for registration and examinations, Medical and others, in order to determine his fitness for Defence Service, from 8 a.m.-12 noon at one of the places mentioned in Table A and on the date mentioned in Table B, facing the first letter of his surname.

Title 3. This order will be called "Order for Defence Service (Call up for Registration and Examination, Medical and others) — 1952."

TABLE A.

1.	Jerusalem	Recruiting Office, Dorotti Bldg., near Barclays Bank.
2.	Tel Aviv-Jaffa	Recruiting Office, 7 Rehov Tarshish, Jaffa.
3.	Ramat Gan	Recruiting Office, Rehov Arlosoroff, cr. Rehov Habashmonaim.
4.	Hadera	Recruiting Office, Kupat Holim Lane, near General Labour Exchange.
5.	Haifa	Recruiting Office, 32 Rehov Mukhlis.
6.	Afula	Recruiting Office, Rehov Yehoshua, opp. Solel Boneh.
7.	Tiberias	Recruiting Office, Kiryat Shmuel.
8.	Rehovot	Recruiting Office, Rehov Beit Makov.
9.	Lydda	Recruiting Office, 42 Rehov "Hah," Hanna Haovd Building.
10.	Beersheba	Recruiting Office, Main Road.

TABLE B.

Alef	Sunday or Monday, November 2-3, 1952
Bet	Wednesday or Thursday, November 5-6, 1952
Gimmel	Sunday or Monday, November 9-10, 1952
Daled	Wednesday or Thursday, November 12-13, 1952
Heh-Vav	Sunday or Monday, November 16-17, 1952
Zayin-Het	Wednesday or Thursday, November 19-20, 1952
Tet-Yod	Sunday or Monday, November 23-24, 1952
Kaf	Wednesday or Thursday, November 26-27, 1952
Lamed	Sunday or Monday, Nov. 30-Dec. 1, 1952
Mem	Wednesday or Thursday, December 3-4, 1952
Nun	Sunday or Monday, December 7-8, 1952
Samekh-Ayin	Wednesday or Thursday, December 10-11, 1952
Peh	Sunday or Monday, December 14-15, 1952
Zadik	Wednesday or Thursday, December 17-18, 1952
Kof	Sunday or Monday, December 21-22, 1952
Resh	Wednesday or Thursday, December 24-25, 1952
Shin-Tav	Sunday or Monday, December 28-29, 1952

October 10, 1952

Sgd. ARON NIV
Recruiting Officer

[illegible]
Iton Rishmi 20 of September 15, 1949, p. 27b
Iton Rishmi 61 of July 11, 1951, p. 341
No. 345